



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Congo

Lissouba Returns From African, Asian Visits

AB2605223594 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1800 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] The president of the Republic, Pascal Lissouba, returned to Brazzaville shortly before 1500 at the end of an African and Asian visit that lasted 17 days. This is the longest foreign visit by President Lissouba since he assumed power on 31 August 1992. President Lissouba visited South Africa, Kenya, Thailand, the PRC, and Ethiopia where he attended activities marking the 31st OAU anniversary.

Ministries Dispute Control of National Gendarmerie

AB2605184294 Paris AFP in French 1204 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] Brazzaville, 26 May (AFP)—There is now a dispute between the Congolese ministries of interior and defense over the control of the gendarmerie, military sources announced today in Brazzaville. Dissolved in 1970 following the implication of several of its officers in a coup attempt against the late President Marien Ngouabi, the gendarmerie was reestablished in 1992 with France's assistance and has about 2,000 men. It falls under the Ministry of Defense. The disagreement between the two ministries stems from Interior Minister Martin Mberi's wish to have the unit under his control, the same sources added.

This disagreement could compromise the French Government's support for the training of the gendarmerie units which will be strengthened with the future recruitment of more than 200 24-year-olds, according to the same sources.

For his part, the French ambassador in Brazzaville, Raymond Cesaïre, who was received yesterday by Mr. Mberi, reaffirmed on the official radio his country's willingness to contribute to the lasting restoration of security in Congo, in particular, through a support to the gendarmerie. "We want people to forget the difficult period the country has just passed through in order to achieve national reconciliation," Mr. Cesaïre stated in a reference to the 1993 clashes between opposition and pro-government militiamen which left hundreds of people dead in Brazzaville. The diplomat also stressed that France supported recent bills on decentralization and general reorganization of the police force.

Rwanda

Fighting Resumes in Kigali After UN Envoy's Departure

AB2605144094 Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 26 May 94

[By David Chazan]

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 26 May (AFP)—Rwandan rebels pressed their offensive to capture the capital Kigali Thursday [26 May] as a UN special envoy sought to persuade them to accept a ceasefire already agreed by government forces, relief officials and diplomats said. The rebels pounded Kigali with artillery and mortar fire shortly after the UN envoy, Iqbal Riza, left the embattled capital Thursday to meet rebel leaders in their northern stronghold of Mulindi, relief officials said.

The rebels reportedly advanced further against battered and demoralised government forces to capture another key eastern district near Kigali's airport, which they took from the army Sunday, the officials said.

Riza is trying to negotiate a ceasefire to allow the United Nations to deploy 5,500 peacekeepers in Rwanda, where 200,000 to 500,000 people have been slaughtered in relentless attacks by pro-government militiamen against minority Tutsis and Hutu opposition supporters.

Diplomats in the region said the government had agreed to a ceasefire but the mainly Tutsi rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) was unlikely to do so because a military victory was within sight.

The rebels have said they want to seize control of as much of Rwanda as possible to staunch the bloodbath, and seem anxious that UN peacekeepers might arrive before they have had time to rout the army, the diplomats said. "The success of Riza's mission hangs on the RPF's acceptance of a ceasefire," a senior Western diplomat told AFP. "It will be difficult for the UN to achieve much here unless both sides stop fighting," said the diplomat, who requested anonymity.

Riza met rebel leader Paul Kagame in Mulindi on Monday, but failed to persuade him to drop his demand for the United Nations to cut the size of its planned force from 5,500 to 2,500.

On Tuesday Riza went to Kigali for talks with Army chief of staff Augustin Bizimungu, followed by talks with members of the self-proclaimed all-Hutu interim government at its refuge in Gitarama, 40 kilometres (25 miles) southwest of the capital. The government and Army accepted his proposals for a ceasefire, according to the diplomats.

But even if the RPF also goes along, the future of the proposed UN peacekeeping mission is still uncertain. Western countries, shaken by the world body's failure to end anarchy in Somalia despite heavy losses among foreign peacekeepers there, are reluctant to commit troops to another perilous African venture, diplomats said.

UN Secretary-general Butrus Butrus-Ghali on Wednesday complained that the world had turned its back on the "genocide" in Rwanda. "Let's recognise that it is a failure not only for the UN but also for the international community," he told a news conference at

UN headquarters in New York. "All of us are responsible for this failure." "Unless we have the support of the member-states, we will not be able to obtain the troops which we need on the ground," he said.

The UN Human Rights Commission has appointed a lawyer from Ivory Coast to investigate the bloodletting, in which civilians have been systematically hacked, clubbed, burned and shot to death, according to witnesses. [passage omitted]

Rebels Poised To Take Capital; Parties Agree to Talks

*AB2605190594 Paris AFP in English 1848 GMT
26 May 94*

[By David Chazan]

[Excerpts] Nairobi, May 26 (AFP)—Battered and bedraggled Rwandan soldiers started fleeing the embattled capital Kigali on Thursday [26 May] as rebels appeared on the verge of taking the city despite an agreement to open ceasefire talks, military sources in Kigali said.

A special United Nations envoy meanwhile said the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) had agreed to open discussions about a ceasefire with the army on Monday, a UN spokesman said.

The army has already agreed to the principle of a ceasefire to allow the UN to fly desperately needed food and medicine to the survivors of a six-week bloodbath in which up to half a million of Rwanda's seven million people are estimated to have been butchered.

"The commanders of both sides have accepted the proposal of the special representative of the secretary-general to open ceasefire talks," spokesman Abdul Kabia told AFP by telephone from Kigali. "These talks will be held in Kigali and will start Monday. The top commanders will not come, but will be represented at staff level by their deputies," Kabia said.

Kabia said an army brigadier and a rebel commander would attend the UN-mediated meeting.

But UN military sources and diplomats said that with the rebel takeover of Kigali imminent, and demoralised government soldiers short of ammunition and starting to join a massive exodus of terrified civilians from the capital, the discussions may come after the effective end of a three-year civil war. [passage omitted covered in referent items]

The UN military sources meanwhile reported that army commanders and some ordinary soldiers were starting to join thousands of terrified Hutus streaming out of Kigali on foot.

"Rumours that the city is about to fall are spreading and people are scared of retaliation for the killings of Tutsis,"

said a UN official, speaking on condition of anonymity. The official estimated that a rebel victory was "a few more days away."

Minority Tutsis dominate the rebel movement, led by Rwandan exiles who fled to Uganda to escape ethnic massacres in the runup to independence from Belgium in 1962.

Kabia, speaking by telephone from Kigali, said the RPF had agreed to meet army commanders Monday to discuss a ceasefire.

But a senior Western diplomat familiar with Rwanda said the battle-weary government forces "could simply be forced to surrender." "They're short of ammunition, their morale is low, their government has run away to a town outside the capital, and they're scared of taking the blame for the massacres," a UN military source in Kigali said.

The rebel agreement to discuss ceasefire terms nevertheless signalled a breakthrough for Riza, but the rebels still oppose the planned deployment of 5,500 UN peacekeepers in Rwanda and demand a maximum of 2,500.

The UN, condemned by aid agencies for withdrawing all but 400 of its 2,500 soldiers from Rwanda after president Juvenal Habyarimana's death in an alleged April 6 rocket attack on his plane, is struggling anyway to muster the planned new force. [passage omitted]

Riza was to leave Rwanda on Friday to review another heavily criticised UN peacekeeping operation in Somalia's anarchic capital Mogadishu, where the failure of tens of thousands of foreign soldiers to end factional fighting has dampened enthusiasm for another perilous mission in Africa. [passage omitted]

RPF Captures Ruhango Trade Center

*EA2605211394 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in
French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 26 May 94*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Today the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] combatants captured the important Ruhango trade center. The Ruhango trade center, which is located in Tambwe Commune, Ruhango Subprefecture, is the most important marketplace in the country. Traders from various neighboring countries like Burundi, Zaire, Tanzania, and Uganda meet each other there. The Ruhango trade center, which has fallen into the hands of RPF combatants, is located some 20 km south of the capital of Gitarama Prefecture, and some 12 km from Buyanza.

The RPF combatants are making progress in their fight against the country's enemies to put an end to the massacres of innocent people.

Zaire's Mobutu Recommends Kigali Demilitarization

AB2605210594 Paris AFP in English 2027 GMT
26 May 94

[Text] Kinshasa, May 26 (AFP)—Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko has recommended the immediate demilitarisation of the Rwandan capital of Kigali, the Zairois Press Agency AZAP said Thursday [26 May].

"It is vital to declare Kigali and an area up to 20 kilometres around the town neutral," the Zairian president said.

Mobutu said this would allow "the intervention of United Nations forces, emergency services of humanitarian organisations, as well as the setting up of a government of national union following talks between the two parties to the conflict."

Zaire, along with Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania, borders the tiny east African nation where up to half a million people have been killed in fighting between the majority Hutus and minority Tutsis since early April.

RPF Rejects Zaire's Proposal

AB2705102994 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730
GMT 27 May 94

[Text] In Kigali, arms still dictate the law. However, there is some relative hope now for securing an end to the current nightmare. Finally, the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], which has been marching down on Kigali, has accepted to resume talks with its enemies. RPF spokesman Jean-Baptiste Gawumba speaks on the issue.

[Begin recording] [Gawumba] We have always maintained that we agree to negotiate with the government Armed Forces in order to stop the massacres. Right from the beginning our standpoint was made known not only to the international community but also to the government forces themselves. Some conditions were set to ensure the success of the negotiations with the government forces. So, this is not the first time that we are accepting to negotiate with the government forces to get them to put an end to the massacre of the people. However, we do not think we are making this condition—stopping the massacres—a prerequisite for negotiations.

[Unidentified correspondent] Zaire's President Mobutu has recommended the demilitarization of Kigali, the Rwandan capital.

[Gawumba] Look, I believe we said we belong to a country that enjoys national sovereignty. We do not believe that the proposal of demilitarized areas can be imposed. As far as we are concerned, we cannot accept the proposed demilitarization of either the airport or RPF-controlled areas. [end recording]

Prime Minister-Designate Twagiramungu on Situation

LD2605162494 Paris Radio France International in
French 1230 GMT 26 May 94

[Studio interview with Prime Minister-Designate Faustin Twagiramungu by unidentified correspondent—live]

[Text] [Twagiramungu] Good afternoon.

[Correspondent] You are the prime minister appointed after the Arusha Agreement. You are now in France to hold talks with French officials. Mr. Twagiramungu, what do you think about the statement UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali made yesterday evening? The UN secretary general was really desperate and worried by the situation in your country.

[Twagiramungu] It is true, the UN secretary general is saddened by what is going on in my country, Rwanda. But I think that we should not be as discouraged and worried as he is. The Rwandan people must know that the situation in our country is a Rwandan problem. We Rwandans must try by all means to find a viable solution so that peace is restored.

[Correspondent] We will come back to this point, but do you agree with Butrus Butrus-Ghali who says that the international community has failed because it has done nothing?

[Twagiramungu] I do agree because I think that what is going on in Rwanda is quite a scandal. It raises questions about the sensibility of people and about our sense of humanity. This massacre—which is actually being called a genocide today...[pauses] We cannot understand how people are not worried by what is going on and do not want to find a solution. Today we are talking about genocide. It is not only a word today. We have had UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda] 1; we are now waiting for UNAMIR 2. But we do not see the international community reacting positively. This is why—when you see what is going on in Rwanda—I think it is a failure and a shameful thing for the international community.

[Correspondent] What do you think of the special investigator appointed to investigate the massacres for four weeks?

[Twagiramungu] I think that it is just the first step. Quite frankly I must admit that I am absolutely not satisfied with that. I am not the only one by the way. With such a genocide, we cannot avoid setting up an international court to try and punish the criminals. I do not see any difference between what is happening in Rwanda and what happened in Germany between 1940 and 1945. There was a genocide there, there were serious problems there, similar to ours. Why cannot the international community set up an international court to judge these criminals. Moreover, if they are not tried they will think that they can continue and resume the massacres in some years' time. This is why we will lobby the international

community so that the court is set up. That will be the beginning of the solution. Otherwise, we will encourage the killers.

[Correspondent] There has been talk of sending 5,500 UN troops to Rwanda, but they have not been found yet. Nobody—almost nobody—wants to send troops.

[Twagiramungu] I personally think that they do not want to. It is as if they were saying: Look, it is a small country, there are massacres and there is genocide. We must not get involved and we are not interested in that. They should be allowed to continue until they stop. As I told you before, it is a huge failure and we are disappointed.

[Correspondent] This is what you really feel?

[Twagiramungu] This is what I feel. The international community should understand that there are serious problems. People have been killing each other for almost two months, and the killers are left to do what they want. We must employ all available means to stop the killers.

[Correspondent] Let us now talk about the situation there and about the war. There are massacres and there is war. Is there something else that could be done other than a military solution? We have the feeling that the RPF [Rwanda Patriotic Front] is gaining ground.

[Twagiramungu] Yes, the RPF is gaining ground. It has always put forward conditions to end the war and the massacres. Let us talk about the massacres first. These are two different things. The massacres were started by the regular army and in particular, by the Presidential Guard. The war was just the consequence of the massacres.

What can we do today? First, those who started the massacres should decide to stop. I launch an appeal from here to the Rwandan Army and to the government put in place by a hidden coup. Another solution is that the Rwandan Army and the RPF—after the war started by the RPF—try to start talks. But it is still necessary to stop the massacres first.

In other words, in order to solve the problem (we would like to see) on the ground a military victory of any kind by the RPF. I do not know whether the RPF agrees on this point. [passage as heard] In any case the RPF controls Kanombe Airport and the country's most important barracks today. They should understand that the time has now come for talks so that the other party can give a positive answer and fulfill the conditions set by the RPF, that is the end of massacres. They must talk and solve this Rwandan problem, because it is a problem that concerns us all.

[Correspondent] Does the Arusha Agreement have any kind of validity left. Is it still possible to discuss?

[Twagiramungu] I do not think so, and luckily the other political players do not think so either.

[Correspondent] With whom do you accept to talk with right now?

[Twagiramungu] You mean myself, or the democratic forces and parties for change?

[Correspondent] Yourself.

[Twagiramungu] I prefer to talk to all those who are interested in the situation in my country: The RPF, the democratic forces for change. I am also interested in finding moderates within the parties that started the massacres: The MRND [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development] and the CDR [Coalition for the Defense of the Republic].

[Correspondent] What will you personally do in the next few weeks?

[Twagiramungu] In the next few weeks I will start to meet—it has already been decided—members of the democratic parties for change. I will also meet members of the RPF's Executive Committee. I think we must continue to look together for solutions that may put an end to fighting.

[Correspondent] It seems that the RPF absolutely does not want to talk to the MRND and the CDR. However, you are in favor of dialogue.

[Twagiramungu] I do not want to talk to the parties. I want to talk to those who showed some restraint and who were not involved in the latest massacres.

[Correspondent] What should be the UN troops' precise role? The RPF does not want any buffer force.

[Twagiramungu] The RPF does not want a buffer force and I do not want a buffer force, but yesterday in New York the RPF decided that these 5,500 people should go to Rwanda to provide security in areas to be chosen, provide security in the food supplies corridor, and respond to attack from the militia's. Otherwise, I cannot see the goal of the mission.

[Correspondent] How is your relationship with the French authorities now?

[Twagiramungu] We just exchange information. As I am a witness of what is going on in my country, I have given enough information and have asked clear questions on the situation. I have been told that France does not provide weapons anymore to the Rwandan regular army.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

Ex-Foreign Minister Questions Government Motives

EA2605183394 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 26 May 94

[Excerpts] Dr. Anastase Gasana, the minister for foreign affairs in the government of the late Mrs. Agathe Uwilingiyimana, has said that the cease-fire talked about by

the government in Rwanda is not sincere but an attempt to gain time and carry out the Machiavellian plan to reinstall the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] government. In a memorandum to the Rwandan peace talks facilitator President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, Dr. Anastase Gasana said that the government and the army in Rwanda have been surprised by the resolve and the strike forces of the Rwandan Patriotic Army [RPA], and they are now trying to buy time to reorganize.

Dr. Anastase Gasana said that since the outbreak of the war, MRND has always been for a military solution. [passage omitted] Meanwhile, the MRND and their allies elaborated a plan to physically eliminate opposition personalities and for that purpose, the army trained 2,000 MRND Interahamwe [pro-MRND militiamen], armed to massacre the population, instructed to do so when the time comes. By assassinating the president of the Republic, the hardliners of the past one-party regime MRND and the army wanted to create for themselves a golden opportunity to implement their plan of getting rid of the opposition political leadership and militants. [passage omitted]

RPF Notes Appointment of UN Rights Investigator

EA2605180094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] The UN Commission on Human Rights has appointed a human rights special investigator to Rwanda. Mr. Rene Degni-Segui of Cote d'Ivoire has been appointed to investigate the massacres in Rwanda and report to the UN secretary general. The UN Commission on Human Rights, sitting in Geneva on 24 May 1994, condemned what they called the silence of the government in Rwanda on the massacres that have been going on.

What the UN Commission on Human Rights failed to pronounce is that the illegitimate government in Rwanda did not keep quiet about the massacres in Rwanda, but the government directed the massacres. The president and the prime minister of the illegitimate government in Rwanda have been using Radio Rwanda and Radio RTL [Radio- Television Libre des Mille Collines] to instruct the Rwandan Government forces and the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militias to kill all the people of Tutsi ethnic groups and everybody who does not support the self-imposed government. This government has said that whoever is not ready to kill the political opponents of the government should be killed.

Opposition Parties Say UN Deployment 'Too Late'

EA2605180794 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 26 May 94

[Excerpts] The opposition political parties Republic Democratic Movement [MDR], Social Democratic

Party [FSD], Liberal Party [PL], and Christian Democratic Party [PDC] have said that the deployment of the UN force to Rwanda has come too late, for hundreds of thousands of people have already been killed. In a letter to the United Nations dated 20 May 1994, the political parties said that the role of the UN force to Rwanda is expected to be exclusively humanitarian. The force should not be used to protect criminals responsible for the genocide in Rwanda. These should be tried in an international tribunal. [passage omitted]

The political parties want the deployment of the extra UN forces to Rwanda to coincide with the setting up of an international commission of inquiry to investigate the genocide that has been committed in Rwanda. The political parties MDR, PSD, PL and PDC, commonly known as the Democratic Forces of Change, believe that the cease-fire should be negotiated between the Rwandan Patriotic Front and the Rwandan Government forces because the government in Rwanda is illegitimate and has been responsible for the massacres in the country. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Protest Halts Activity in Central Kinshasa

AB2705122294 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Kinshasa, May 27 (AFP)—Activity in central Kinshasa ground to a standstill Friday [27 May] as shops, offices and markets closed following a call for public protest by the radical wing of Zaire's opposition. Supporters of Etienne Tshisekedi, one of Zaire's rival "prime ministers" and an implacable foe of President Mobutu Sese Seko, called on people not to go to work to press for implementation of a transitional constitution.

Few vehicles took to the streets of central Kinshasa, and in outlying districts of the capital, such as Massina, Lemba and Linguala, children played football in wide avenues empty of traffic. Trains owned by the private companies City-Train and Sotraz were running but largely empty.

The radical wing of the Sacred Union opposition movement called for the work stoppage after the transitional parliament seized all the files of candidates for the post of prime minister. The radicals consider Tshisekedi, who was appointed premier by a national conference convened four years ago, the only opposition candidate, but moderates in the Sacred Union have put up three other names. Mobutu sacked Tshisekedi last year and appointed a new prime minister, Faustin Birindwa, but the opposition leader has refused to recognise his dismissal.

No trouble was reported during the protest Friday.

In Zaire's second city, Lubumbashi, capital of the mineral-rich southeastern province of Shaba, work continued as usual, according to several sources in the private sector reached by telephone. Shaba has declared its autonomy, amid economic and political chaos in the country.

Djibouti**One Dead, Several Injured in Capital Disturbances***AB2605113694 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 25 May 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been crisis in the capital of Djibouti between members of the Afar and Somali-speaking Issa communities. At least one person died in the disturbances and several were injured. It all comes at a time when the government of Hassan Gouled Aptidon is having talks with the splinter groups of the rebel Afar-led movement, FRUD [Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy]. From Djibouti, Christophe Farah telexed this report.

Yesterday, the predominantly Afar neighborhood of Ahiba was the scene of violent clashes between Afars and Somali-speaking residents from the nearby residential suburbs of Gechamale. The minister of interior, in a statement issued today, deplored the violence and said that gangs of hooligans had damaged the high school. Riot police units were rushed to the scene of the battle. Although they succeeded in restoring law and order, the police are still deployed along the route to Dakka, which is the road that separates the antagonistic neighborhoods of Ahiba and Gechamale.

Today the minister of interior called on the population to stay calm and protect public property. The incident coincides with behind-the-doors contacts between the government and a breakaway faction of FRUD. Last Monday, Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou, reportedly met with Mr. (Ugure Kisle), a FRUD military commander. (Kisle) claims to be the new leader of the Afar rebellion and over recent months he has publicly announced his readiness to engage in dialogue with the government. News of the meeting may have prompted the radical wing of the Afar community to work up the residents of Ahiba against any deal. The people of Ahiba have on many occasions organized demonstrations in a bid to show their loyalty to the FRUD faction led by Ahmed Dini.

Ethiopia**Government Agrees To Send Troops to Rwanda for UN***EA2505172294 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in
English to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT
25 May 94*

[Text] The foreign ministry today stated that Ethiopia has accepted the request of the UN to send her troops to Rwanda. Ethiopia accepted the request in accordance with the UN Security Council's resolution No. 918 on 17th May 1994, asking all member states to send troops toward the UN peacekeeping force in Rwanda, which

was passed to Ethiopia through the secretary general of the organization. The ministry of foreign affairs added that Ethiopia has acknowledged her acceptance of the request in a letter written to Mr. Butrus-Butrus Ghali dated 20th May 1994.

Kenya**Moi Against Military Solution to Rwandan Problem***EA2605165294 Nairobi KNA in English 0945 GMT
26 May 94*

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi said today that it is extremely difficult to resolve the internecine civil war in Rwanda by force of arms. He therefore pleaded with the Rwandan Patriotic Front and the Government troops to lay down arms and resolve their differences amicably for the good of all Rwandese people. President Moi said continued slaughter of people would only deepen hate and vengefulness.

He was speaking at State House, Nairobi, when receiving credentials from the new high commissioner of Zimbabwe, Mr. Lucas Pandz Tavaya.

Noting that attempts to solve the problem militarily would only kill more people, President Moi proposed that the African way of peaceful negotiations be adopted. He expressed his sorrow at the continuing blood-bath in Rwanda.

Welcoming Mr. Tavaya, President Moi said he would continue working closely with President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe for the good of the two peoples through such organizations as the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] and COMESA [Common Market for East and Southern Africa] [passage omitted]

The new high commissioner applauded President Moi for his efforts and personal initiative in promoting peace and economic cooperation in the region. Later President Moi bade farewell to the outgoing Ambassador of Argentina Mr. Rafael Gowland. [passage omitted]

New National Development Party Registers*EA2605223094 Nairobi KNA in English 1440 GMT 26
May 94*

[Text] Nairobi, 26 May (KNA)—A new political party, the National Development Party (NDP), has been registered, KNA has established.

According to its certificate of registration, the NDP is led by an economist Mr. Stephen Omondi Oludhe as chairman, Mr. David Obilo, a teacher as secretary, and a businessman Lucas Okuma as treasurer.

The registration of the party, under Licence No. 16177 of 6 May 1994, brings to 10 the number of parties registered in Kenya since 1992.

Somalia

Faction Leaders Absent From Kismaayo Peace Talks

*AB2505122894 Paris AFP in English 0927 GMT
25 May 94*

[Text] Nairobi, 25 May (AFP)—The United Nations has sponsored a new round of peace talks in southern Somalia, but many Somali faction leaders failed to turn up, a UN spokesman said Wednesday [25 May]. Leaders of a southern faction allied to warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid were absent from the opening of the talks in the port city of Kismaayo on Tuesday, attended by the leader of a rival group, Mohamed Said Hersi, known as "General Morgan," son-in-law of ousted ruler Mohamed Siad Barre. Aidid's chief financier Osman Ato was there, but Somali analysts said it was unclear whether Ato was still a close advisor to the warlord.

Kismaayo, 500 kilometres (300 miles) south-west of the capital Mogadishu, has been repeatedly battered by fighting between two rival factions of the Somali Patriotic Movement [SPM], one led by Morgan and the other, allied with Aidid, by Omar Jays.

Neither Jays nor other key figures from the rival SPM group such as Aden Abdullahi Noor Gabayo turned up. They were said to be "resolving differences between themselves" and might come to the Lower Juba regional peace conference which is to last at least a week in a few days, said spokesman George Bennett.

Previous UN efforts to broker a peace accord among Somalia's 15 warring factions have failed to end anarchy in the war-ravaged Horn of Africa nation. Peace talks including all main faction leaders are scheduled to open in Nairobi at the end of this month.

Mandela Holds Talks With PAC Leader Makwetu

PAC Troops To Join Defense Force

MB2605122194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1005 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] Cape Town May 26 SAPA—Six thousand members of the Pan Africanist Congress' [PAC] armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA], would be included in the South African National Defence Force [SANDF], PAC President Clarence Makwetu said after meeting President Nelson Mandela on Thursday. The number could rise to 10,000, he said. Speaking on the steps of Tuynhuys after their meeting, Mr Mandela said he had asked the PAC leader for a list of PAC members who could be included in the new government's civil service and diplomatic corps. Mr Mandela said APLA members had fought and suffered. They should be included even though they applied for membership after the cutoff date for inclusion of non-statutory forces in the SANDF.

Mr Mandela said his discussions with Mr Makwetu were part of an ongoing attempt to forge unity. "As long as I am president, I think this dialogue should continue," Mr Mandela said. "We are busy on an initiative intended to bring about a unified approach in dealing with questions which are of concern to the people of South Africa." He was encouraged by the co-operation he was receiving from other political parties.

On Wednesday, Mr Mandela met Conservative Party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg and next week he will meet Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche.

Before meeting Mr Makwetu, Mr Mandela held an hour-long meeting with acting democratic party leader Tony Leon. Mr Mandela said he welcomed a loyal parliamentary opposition. "The fact that people differ with us is no reason why we should not give attention to their ideas. The role of the opposition is to draw attention to those things we may not be alive to."

Minority Parties Invited To Fill Posts

MB2705073394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] President Nelson Mandela has repeated his offer to minority parties to include their members in public service and diplomatic posts. Mr. Mandela first made the offer in his election victory speech. During talks in Cape Town with PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] President Clarence Makwetu he asked for the names of PAC officials who could fill government posts. Members of the NP [National Party], the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the DP [Democratic Party] are also being considered for government posts. Earlier it was announced that 6,000 APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] members were to be included in the SANDF

[South African National Defense Force], although the PAC had ignored the deadline for inclusion.

Buthelezi Says IFP Committed to Reconstruction Plan

MB2505163194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1420 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] National Assembly May 25 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] was committed to the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP], but it should be carried out at provincial and local government level, IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Wednesday.

Speaking in the debate on the president's opening speech he congratulated him and those leaders who preceded him "in your struggle to have brought us here today."

He lamented the fact that KwaZulu/Natal had to go to the elections in—and remained in—a state of emergency. "It is the only fly in the ointment of the overflowing cup of joy which is before us."

The government of national unity faced a challenge of titanic proportions, not only to succeed, but to make the Reconstruction and Development Programme actually work for the people. "We in the IFP are committed to do what we can," he said. The IFP accepted the challenge, but gave notice that it would bring into play the wide variety of the country's diverse community. "We must ensure that all political parties will continue to play an active role in supporting the RDP effort through to its final implementation."

Hidden political agendas had to be avoided, Mr Buthelezi said.

Though he found Mr Mandela's vision for a new South Africa and the RDP proposals commendable, there might be differences of approach on detail between their two parties. "We should not have a top-down programme. The people must be empowered to develop and implement programmes for their own communities, entrusting the execution to grass roots level."

All chapters of the RDP falling under the functional areas of the provincial authorities should be developed autonomously by the provinces, while the central government was restricted to receiving and co-ordinating such programmes. "Let us have the true courage of empowering people at local and provincial government levels. It is only with this approach that we will carry into the programme the rich diversity of our people," Mr Buthelezi said.

Buthelezi Notes Role in Parliament

MB2605132694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1050 GMT 26 May 94

[Interview with Home Affairs Minister Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi by SABC correspondent Denzil Taylor; place and date not given; on the "Newsbrief" program—recorded]

[Text] [Buthelezi] It's a very historic thing which I thought I wouldn't see in my lifetime, so from that point of view I think it's a very emotional thing, that we are opening Parliament—and that we are in Parliament with a black president as the head of state.

[Taylor] And your role within the Parliament? How do you see that?

[Buthelezi] That is going to be very difficult, because as a student of constitutional law I know that there is joint responsibility in cabinet and in this case, of course, it is the constitution which decrees that: This is the vote I got then we have so many portfolios in cabinet—so then, of course we have different parties, actually, I mean the National Party, IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the ANC—have different policies, but of course on the Reconstruction and Development—I mean, we have no problems with that because on the face of it there is nothing wrong. I think every government would like to do all those things for its people, so it's almost [word indistinct] really, since it's a question of the wherewithal, where the money's going to come from.

[Taylor] Are you happy with the amount of portfolios you got, and specifically yours?

[Buthelezi] I was not even keen to go into cabinet myself. In fact the caucus had to push me to go into it because of the problem I have just outlined to you.

[Taylor] Are you not happy with the number of portfolios you got?

[Buthelezi] No, I mean, I did not even expect...I did not even expect that. I have stated before elections that our (?part) is in opposition politics, but the constitution decrees otherwise.

[Taylor] And your role with President Nelson Mandela—do you see that as a smooth one or a rough ride from here on?

[Buthelezi] Well, you know Dr. Mandela and myself have been friends for nearly 60 years now and on the face of it we get on very well, as friends, as former colleagues, and so on, but of course our parties now and then are in conflict you see. For instance, I mean, the parties—people down there may be more in conflict than he and I are in conflict.

[Taylor] There is the problem with the Natal-KwaZulu—the ANC says that it is not happy with its portfolios that it's got or the amount of portfolios. It would have liked to have joint control over things like defense, police, and stuff like that.

[Buthelezi] Only one person can hold a portfolio for the services, you know, only one person and Dr. Mdlalose has decided to nominate such a person and I say, as I said yesterday, that inasmuch as the state president, Mr. Mandela, had offered me Health, but decided to...the following morning to take it away from me, I never ran to the press to complain about that because that wasn't

my prerogative, so in the same way it is the prerogative of Dr. Mdlalose to nominate the members of cabinet.

First ANC-NP 'Blows' Exchanged in Parliament

MB2605161394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1538
GMT 26 May 94

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] National Assembly May 26 SAPA—The first political blows between the ANC and NP [National Party] partners in the new government of national unity were exchanged on Thursday, leaving members booing and hissing at the podium. Speaking from it, and attacking ANC Housing Minister Mr Joe Slovo, was the National Party's Mr Piet Coetzer—called "a National Party hit man" by a subsequent speaker.

Mr Coetzer started off by commenting on what he called a "honeymoon debate" filled with non-confrontational maiden speeches. An air of unreality prevailed while the tough debate lay ahead, he predicted.

He then turned on Mr Slovo as having broken with tradition in his maiden speech and said:

"If you don't behave like a maiden, don't expect to be treated as one."

Mr Slovo, he said, had attacked Deputy President F W de Klerk (his party leader) for distorting the past about the delivery and payment of services. "There is a gap between his (Mr Slovo's) interpretation and the truth of the past," Mr Coetzer said.

Mr Coetzer then quoted statistics of serviced sites delivered by the Transvaal Provincial Administration. It far exceeded the 25,000 units a year Mr Slovo had referred to, he said.

Furthermore, if Mr Slovo wanted to apportion blame, he himself would have to admit to the ANC's share or his dreams for housing would blow up in his face. "While local authorities were trying, the ANC was promoting a policy of making the country ungovernable. It must now accept responsibility for boycotts and non-payment of services," he said.

Despite an agreement between Mr de Klerk and President Nelson Mandela in January this year that the rent boycott would stop, income from services had continued to drop to a national average of 20 percent. In Soweto it was far below 10 percent. The monthly income there was R[Rand]900,000 whereas the annual water bill alone was R4 million.

In central Witwatersrand alone R400 million of regional services council funds had been spent on running costs instead of the infrastructural expenditure it was intended for.

"If this culture is not reversed, you will not succeed in realising this (housing) dream," Mr Coetzer said.

He wanted to plead with the state president not to try and convert the country into a welfare state, but rather to create conditions under which people could improve their own circumstances.

As Mr Coetzer finished many boo's and hisses came from ANC members.

Next speaker was ANC member Mr Jannie Momborg—like Mr Coetzer a carry-over from the previous Parliament. He said he wanted to inform his new colleagues that in the past, when the National Party was in trouble, "they used to send in Piet Coetzer as their hit man".

"At this stage, I did not think the NP was in trouble," he remarked, to mirth.

He reminded the assembly that today, May 26, was the anniversary of the National Party takeover of power in 1948.

"On that day a few hundred thousand people gained their freedom from English dominance at the cost of 40 million (sic)."

Now 40 million people had gained their freedom at the cost of no-one.

NP's De Villiers Praises Transition to Democracy

*MB2605154394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1356
GMT 26 May 94*

[Text] National Assembly May 26 SAPA—Regardless of the political baggage all politicians carried, he was proud to say he had been liberated by South Africa's transition to a full democracy, the minister of environment affairs and tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said on Thursday. Speaking during debate on the president's state of the nation address, he said the victory achieved had not just been that of any one party, "but a victory we can all share—of freedom, democracy and justice".

South Africans should not under-estimate the enormous challenges facing the country.

Dr de Villiers warned of a "very difficult future" if "we fail to make peace with our past". He pledged the new National Party's [NP] commitment to the new dispensation and said the party would make its contribution to the writing of South Africa's final constitution which should not have the deficiencies of the interim one.

He drew further applause from ANC benches when he said although the NP and ANC had differed on a number of issues, if the two parties had not driven the negotiation process together South Africa would not have reached the stage it had. Other parties, such as the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Freedom Front and the Democratic Party, had also made important contributions.

Many Afrikaners had sought escape in the dream of a white homeland, but many conservatives now realised they had to come to terms with reality.

Three particularly important areas to which President Nelson Mandela had committed his government were financial discipline, confidence in markets, and the role of the private sector in securing a sustainable economy and the opening of the economy to global competition. These commitments would inspire confidence in the business community locally and internationally.

Although difficult times lay ahead, and painful decisions needed to be taken, the NP would co-operate fully to make the government of national unity work.

Justice Minister: 'No Amnesty Without Disclosure'

*MB2705103394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1011
GMT 27 May 94*

[Text] National Assembly May 27 SAPA—While there would be no Nuremberg trial, revenge or witch-hunt of those who committed human rights violations in the past, he wished to give the assurance that there would be no cover-up or sweeping under the carpet, the minister of justice, Mr Dullah Omar, said on Friday. Speaking during debate on the president's state of the nation address, he said: "There will be no amnesty without disclosure." (applause) It had to be made possible for all South Africans to come to terms with the past with dignity.

The Constitution laid down certain conditions for amnesty for the period from October 1990 to October 6, 1993, and the last official cut-off date mentioned had been December 5, 1993. The post-December 6 period was not covered by draft legislation now being prepared, Mr Omar said.

A proposed commission of truth and reconciliation should avoid any connotation which suggested revenge or a witch-hunt. Amnesty should be accompanied by acknowledgement and disclosure. Ordinary crimes will not be covered, and victims should receive reparation and compensation.

Mr Omar said the views of all parties represented in the government of national unity would be taken into account in the process, as well as those of parties not represented.

The ANC's opposition on the death penalty remained and legislation would be presented in due course. In the meantime, the moratorium on the death sentence would remain. Mr Omar said he spent sleepless nights thinking about the 400 people sitting on death row in South Africa (including the former self-governing territories), and this matter would have to be dealt with "expeditiously".

Just so would the question of children in prison. This problem was compounded by many children not having homes or parents to go to, and by the fact that many juveniles had been convicted of extremely serious crimes of violence. "I cannot see them being released to places

where similar crimes could be committed," Mr Omar said. Violence against women also had to be addressed. He concluded: "Much work needs to be done to ensure that justice becomes truly accessible to all our people."

At the start of his speech, Mr Omar said he shared the joy of others at the "scourge of apartheid" having been removed from South Africa's society. But, he warned, "we should not be carried away by the euphoria of the moment." His one great apprehension was that in five years' time someone might write about the country: "not yet uhuru [Swahili for freedom]." For this reason, the reconstruction and development programme had to succeed.

Foreign Minister on Need for African Unity

MB2705120294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1036 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] National Assembly May 27 SAPA—South Africa could not afford to be inward looking or isolated in an age of rapid global communications, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Alfred Nzo, said on Friday. Speaking in debate on the president's speech, Mr Nzo said South Africa should strive to live in harmony with its neighbours and should conduct a foreign policy aimed at the promotion of the well-being of all its people. "As an African country with a rich international heritage, we should promote Africa's interests, not only its immediate economic and social needs, but also the continent's long-term wellbeing in all spheres."

South Africa's foreign policy would be guided by the promotion of freedom and democracy and commitments to human rights, the principles of justice, to the interests of Africa, and to expanded regional and international economic co-operation. South Africa would seek to promote unity among all the peoples of Africa.

South Africa's first step in realising the ideal of African unity was its acceptance as the 53rd member of the Organisation of African Unity. "Africa has taken us to her bosom with overwhelming warmth and friendship. We are now part of Africa."

A regional security mechanism was important to deal with regional conflicts.

Mandela Tells Senate Political Conflict 'Behind Us'

MB2705113994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1025 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Senate May 27 SAPA—South Africa had finally put all political conflict behind it, President Nelson Mandela assured the chamber Friday. Replying to debate on his opening address he said the past four days had been the most exciting in the country's political life. "For the first time we have put all political conflict behind us," he said. The government of national unity had created the visible and tangible guarantee that there could be no chance for oppression or radical policies.

Recalling the process of negotiations started with his first contact with the senate president and former minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, he also extended credit for the change to dialogue to a previous state president, Mr P W Botha. He recalled his first meeting with him where he had been received with dignity and respect. He met him again six months ago when he was again received with the same welcome, warmth and respect. "He telephoned me two days ago, not only to congratulate me on the inauguration, but on the work that has been done since then."

In his early discussions with Mr Botha in March 1989 on the issues of violence, majority rule and reconciliation, he had said that the acid test for a future government and the ANC was to assure whites that majority rule—not black majority rule—would not lead to black oppression of whites. Furthermore, there had to be tangible and visible structures that guaranteed it. "We now have that structured guarantee," Mr Mandela said.

The government of national unity had brought together a variety of political parties, making it impossible to implement radical policies. It compelled the government to develop a culture of consultation, to learn the lesson as fellow South Africans bound together by a common loyalty that men and women should see the issues that united them rather than those that divided. "The last four days have been the most exciting, the most unforgettable in our political life."

The electorate had clearly made the right choice and he was proud to work with the men and women who constituted the new government. "Whoever started the process is of little relevance," Mr Mandela said. "What has been achieved has been the product of us all."

In the past few days he had met the leaders of the so-called radical left and right. "I can assure you the spirit of these discussions have been most harmonious. I would lean backwards, go on my knees, for peace in our country."

Nobody should fear peace or democracy. It was the correctness of the position from which one took decisions, careful thought and the support of strong and independent men and women which in all probability warranted the taking of correct decisions.

Stresses Nation-Building

MB2705115694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1102 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Senate May 27 SAPA—Discussions with rightwing leaders had shown that there could no longer be talk about extreme right- and leftwing radicals—because they complemented each other, president Mr Nelson Mandela said on Friday. Replying to debate in the Senate on his opening address to parliament, he said: "We are now coming together, complementing one another in a stimulating environment. When I think about the future of our country, I do so with the realisation...all South Africans, black and white, are now united in the enlightening job of building a new country."

Mr Mandela said leaders would have to counter many attacks and criticism, some of which was justified. However, "we must concentrate on nation-building, stress those issues which unite us".

He said that when listening to debate in parliament, he had been left with no doubt that the country had started a new era. "We have reached the stage where we look at each other as fellow South Africans." There had been fights in the past, but it had to be buried and past wounds healed.

The majority of Africans coloureds and Indians had not had the same education opportunities as whites. "You (whites) now have knowledge skills and expertise. We cannot build this country without that knowledge, skills and expertise. We want you to take leadership in the new South Africa. "Your future is secure, you can no longer...fear democracy."

Mandela Closes Debate on Parliament Opening Speech

MB2705154594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1445 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] National Assembly May 27 SAPA—Admonitions on the dangers of the ANC abusing its majority to stifle and swamp smaller parties were grossly misplaced, President Nelson Mandela said on Friday.

Wrapping up the historic debate on his opening speech to South Africa's first democratically elected Parliament, Mr Mandela paid tribute to the central role played by the people and their many organisations in gaining democracy.

Quoting the Freedom Charter, Mr Mandela traced the struggle for democracy. "Today, all the members of the house, no matter which party you belong to, are here in the full knowledge that you are the legitimate representative of the will of the people," he said.

The ANC had resisted undemocratic attempts to shackle majority rule. "The plan for a government of democratic unity we put forward—and which is now operative—is inclusive and democratic," he said.

The ANC had expanded its primary Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions]/SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance to include the patriotic front, with its commitment to inclusivity for the sake of nation-building finding its latest expression in the government of national unity. "Admonitions directed at our address about the dangers of a majority party abusing its majority to stifle and swamp smaller parties are, therefore, grossly misplaced. Our record in this regard should certainly speak for itself."

"We are not expecting uncritical adulation and applause."

The people's confidence in the future should not however be undermined by constant insinuations that the

ANC was indifferent to the concerns of political minorities when it had consistently demonstrated how seriously those concerns were taken. "Our objective is to continue operating in this balanced way, true to the precept of the Freedom Charter that all national groups shall have equal rights, the overriding obligation of course being to meet the needs and improve the lives of the suffering people."

He was encouraged that this was generally agreed to by all parties.

He said there had been moving moments in the debate as speakers responded to the exciting, inspirational and liberating possibilities and realities of new-found South Africanness. "Listening to our Afrikaner compatriots in this house hailing the dawn of the new democratic South Africa as an event of liberation for themselves rather than an experience of loss; hearing the honourable leader of the Freedom Front (General Constand Viljoen) publicly acknowledging and paying tribute to the demonstrated desire of the majority party to create an inclusive nation where there is place for all—these were some of the moments which captured the new spirit abroad in our land."

These responses had demonstrated an encouraging generosity of spirit, reciprocating the generosity abundantly displayed by the oppressed and suffering people who had mandated their leaders to negotiate a future of peace, forgiveness and inclusivity.

Mbeki Addresses UN Security Council

MB2605092294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0515 GMT 26 May 94

[Excerpts] Last night the Security Council debated whether or not to lift the arms embargo that's been in force against this country for so long. Deputy President Thabo Mbeki was there to address the council and the message he brought was that South Africa intended being a good citizen of the world. The debate evoked considerable comment and overran its scheduled time by more than two hours. We now we have some excerpts from the proceedings. [passage omitted]

[Begin Mbeki recording] We therefore view the decisions that the council will take today as an acceptance by the world body that we have become a democratic country, and a country that can be counted on to subscribe and adhere to the pursuits of the important goals of international peace and security. Like millions of other people across the globe, we count on this body to continue to act as a principal protagonist in the global struggle for peace, security, and stability. We firmly commit our country, Mr. President, as a member of the United Nations and as a responsible citizen of the world, to live up to its obligations in this regard and consequently to contribute what it can to the making of the peaceful world, which is the right of the people. Our government and people are

determined to ensure that within our borders we banish from our national life all those things that make for war and violent conflict.

The successful transition to a democratic order constitutes the firm foundation for peace which our people have yearned for, for generations. It constitutes also the basis from which we will move in the search for a negotiated, just, and stable regional security system for all the peoples of southern Africa, which would guarantee the sovereignty of all the countries of our region and ensure that never again should any country fall victim to aggression and destabilization. Our country has also begun discussions to see what further contribution we can make to the search for peace in Angola and Mozambique, in support of the efforts of the United Nations, and the governments and peoples of these two countries. We are also committed, Mr. President, to participate to the full extent of our abilities in the efforts spearheaded by the OAU to address the related issues of peace, security, stability, cooperation, and development on our continent. We are accordingly ready to begin discussions with the OAU, the UN, and all concerned with regard to what can and should be done concerning the tragic situation in Rwanda. [passage omitted]

I thought it might be appropriate, Mr. President, without taking too much time of the council, to express our—our thanks for the statements that members of council, and members of the United Nations generally, for the statements that they have made today—for the salute they have made to our President Nelson Mandela, to Deputy President De Klerk, and our people generally, for the manner in which they have conducted the process of transition in South Africa and to say, Mr. President, we shall surely convey to our leadership and our people the sentiments expressed by this council, members of the United Nations, and to say we appreciate very much the fact of the unanimous decision by this council. I'm grateful, Mr. President, that you make reference to the extent to which our continent is over-armed, and indeed we thought we needed to indicate in our own intervention that it certainly was not our intention to play a role on the African continent, given South Africa's capacity with regards to armaments production. It certainly was not our intention to exploit the decision that the council took today, to worsen a situation on the African continent which does not need worsening, but needs improving. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Defense Minister Welcomes Lifting of Arms Embargo

MB2605174194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1609 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] Cape Town May 26 SAPA—Although the issue of the defence industry raised moral and political questions, in reality it could contribute significantly to reconstruction and development, Minister of Defence Mr Joe Modise said on Thursday. In a statement welcoming the lifting of the United Nations arms embargo on South

Africa, he said the industry had become one of South Africa's largest exporters of manufactured goods.

"Should South Africa's present 0.4 percent share in the world armaments market be increased to only one percent, this will result in 20,000 new job opportunities."

There need be no fear that arms and equipment would fall into the wrong hands. The trade had to be conducted in a responsible and accountable manner.

Mr Modise said he was delighted that the embargo belonged to the past. This development had far-reaching and constructive implications for South Africa and the region.

Minister on 'Transformation' of Safety, Security

MB2605102094 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1730 GMT 25 May 94

[Interview with Minister of Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi by Leslie Mashokwe in the SABC's Cape Town studio, on the "Newsline" program—live]

[Text] [Mashokwe] Mr. Mufamadi, good evening and welcome.

[Mufamadi] Good evening, Leslie.

[Mashokwe] From being harassed, jailed, and being detained by the police—to chief of the police—how is that transformation?

[Mufamadi] Leslie, I am not chief of the police; I'm Minister of Safety and Security?

[Mashokwe] Political master of the police force?

[Mufamadi] Okay, well, what you are referring to are things that happened in the past. It was in a context where the police were enforcing the law. The law happened to have been unpopular. We now have a government of national unity whose existence reflects the will of the masses of our people in the country and therefore is going to bring about popular laws which will need to be enforced.

[Mashokwe] That transformation, how does it touch your heart? Does it mean anything to you? Is it just a transformation?

[Mufamadi] Well, it's not a question of heart. It's a question of us having agreed that we need to resolve all the problems which we had in this country, through peaceful means, and I think we have reached a stage now where we all have to confirm our commitment to a new South Africa, a South Africa which is going to be at peace with itself, and there is a role for the police in the shaping up of that South Africa.

[Mashokwe] Mr. Minister, what we have witnessed here is a change of political masters. The police force then enforced the laws of the day, the National Party laws that

you say were unpopular. Are they still going to continue to be servants of the political masters?

[Mufamadi] Well, the constitution lays down standards according to which policing is going to take place. Policemen and women are expected to be professional in their outlook. They are expected to be inspired and motivated by the ethic of serving the nation, of serving the community. They are expected to be professional. Now, all this will be done as part of upholding the constitution of the land, and it means, therefore, because these standards, these provisions, are laid down in the Constitution, policemen and women are no longer going to be abused by political parties.

[Mashokwe] How do you demarcate the boundaries? When are they going to be professional, or are they going... [brief break in transmission]

[Mufamadi] Well, I think what we have established is a commitment to change, a commitment to be part of the process of change and ensuring that they as policemen and women are not going to be victims of this process of change, which means that from the beginning, processes of consultation are going to be put into motion. That will include what the Constitution refers to as police community forums, and this professionalization that we are talking about, in essence it means being responsive to the needs and requirements that are articulated by the community. The community should be able to set policing priorities. The community, through its elected representatives who would be serving in those forums, should be able to say: We are the consumers of this service, and therefore this is the sort of quality of service we are demanding.

[Mashokwe] What about the scourge of the ISD [Internal Stability Division]? What the ANC then said was that they were bad policemen. What is going to happen to them? And add to that the fact that we want to know whether we are still going to have security forces, intelligence people like the FBI's and CIA's?

[Mufamadi] Well I think we need to put it this way—that the Internal Stability Division was charged with the responsibility of public order policing. The new government of national unity thinks that there was a lot wrong in the way they were trained—there was this militaristic culture which obtained within the ISU [Internal Stability Unit]—which lent itself to excessive use of force, which needs to be changed. That does not take away the need for public order policing, but it means that they need to be trained differently. They have to continue to maintain law and order, to do public order policing, but in a manner which conforms to the standards that I have referred to earlier—impartiality, service orientated and, therefore, user friendly.

[Mashokwe] Intelligence?

[Mufamadi] Well it depends on what you mean by intelligence—I guess a good detective?

[Mashokwe] No, no, the type of thing we had in the past, Mr. Mufamadi, where people would be woken up at night, the telephone being tapped and....

[Mufamadi, interrupting] Well, waking people at night is not called intelligence, but basically intelligence means if I'm investigating a case I must be able to gather all the relevant information which will lead to me making sure that justice takes its course. It means that I must be able to say this is a suspect, he or she must be tried in an open court of law, and the court will make its own finding.

[Mashokwe] Okay, let's talk about demilitarization and professionalization of the SAPS [South African Police Service]: Changing name ranks from lieutenant to some new name does not change anything in actual fact. Why concentrate on name changing?

[Mufamadi] Now I'm saying—you see this ranking system that exists now—it's a military ranking system—general so and so, colonel so and so, and brigadier so and so, and so on. It is necessary for us to look for appropriate ranking systems for the police, and it's not as if they don't exist. They are there, but leaving aside the question of ranking, when we talk about demilitarization we are saying essentially that there is a need for consultation and accountability, both within the South African Police Service as well as between the South African Police Service and the community at large. Now this militaristic culture we are referring to was a top-bottom approach, an approach which says: Because you are my subordinate, we think the police force...[pauses] Within the police service you cannot come up with creative ideas which are going to be taken on board in order to enrich policing in the country. We think that must go. We don't want unquestioning loyalty. We want loyalty which is based on people feeling that they are part of the system because there are channels of communication which allowed them to make a constructive input.

[Mashokwe] Mr. Mufamadi, thanks for your time and for talking to us.

KwaZulu/Natal Working Group on Portfolios Begins

MB2605172294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1607 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] Durban May 26 SAPA—The joint working group established to break the impasse over the allocation of ministerial portfolios in KwaZulu/Natal began its first meeting in Durban on Thursday. "We are here to look for solutions, otherwise I wouldn't be here," said the leader of the African National Congress delegation Jacob Zuma.

He declined to pre-empt the meeting's outcome, saying it was merely one of many possible meetings, and that it might take some time before a final solution was reached.

The joint working group was established on Tuesday by KwaZulu/Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose to resolve outstanding differences in the provincial legislature.

Disputes surfaced last week over the allocation of ministerial portfolios to the three ANC MECs [member Executive Committee], S'bu Ndebele, Zweli Mkhize and Mr Zuma.

The re-allocation of portfolios is believed to be the main issue on the agenda.

KwaZulu Land Investigation Report Expected 14 Jun

MB2605173994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] The cabinet committee investigating the implication of the KwaZulu land issue says it hopes to submit its report and recommendations to the cabinet by the 14th of next month.

The minister of land affairs, Mr. Derek Hanekom, said experts had been appointed to assist the committee. He said that over three million hectares of the former homeland had been transferred to the control of the Zulu king. The transfer of the land took place just before the election without any media coverage.

Hanekom on Zulu Land Cabinet Committee Meeting

MB2705054794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1929 GMT 26 May 94

[Statement by Mr Derek Hanekom MP, minister of land affairs and chairman of the cabinet committee on the Ingonyama Trust Act; issued by the Ministry of Land Affairs on 26 May on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] The cabinet committee appointed to investigate, report and make recommendations on the background, reasons for the implications of the Ingonyama [King's] Trust Act, has met for the second time today.

A committee of experts has been appointed to assist the cabinet committee in its investigations. Prof Harriet Ngubane MP, Attorney Geoff Budlender (director of the Legal Resources Centre), Adv Pius Langa SC [Senior Counselor] (Durban Bar and president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers) and Mr Erik Buiten (chief director of the Department of Regional and Land Affairs) are serving on the technical committee. Further assistance is being provided by the Department of Regional and Land Affairs.

The cabinet committee will inform cabinet on 1 June 1994 of steps taken and the progress being made in the investigation. It is envisaged that the final report and recommendations will be presented to cabinet on 14 June 1994.

In conclusion, there seems to be some confusion regarding the extent of land which may be subject to the Ingonyama Trust, in terms of the KwaZulu Ingonyama Trust Act. Approximately 3,070,000 hectares of former SA development trust land was transferred in terms of the above act, all situated within the jurisdiction of the former KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

This includes all of the land within KwaZulu, except the following: tribally owned land of some 8,000 ha; privately owned land of some 153,000 ha; the land described in Schedule 4 of Proclamation R28/1992 of 41,500 ha, and the former SA Development Trust Land situated outside KwaZulu (i.e. Makatini Flats, Goodluck Farms, Ntambanana Farms, Impendhle Farms, Platt Estates area, Highflats Farms, Gundrifi Farms, Margate Corridor Farms, Meringa Flats, Gingindlovu Farms).

It could be mentioned that the majority of land transferred in terms of the Ingonyama Trust Act had been occupied by tribes and communities since before 1913. This category of land consists of some 2,300,000 ha, previously referred to as the Zululand reserves.

In the interest of an open and accountable process, submissions by interested parties will be welcomed. However, due to the urgency and sensitivity of the issue, submissions can only be accepted until midnight on Wednesday, 1 June 1994. Submissions on the Ingonyama Trust Act and its implications can be faxed to the Ministry of Land Affairs at (012) 211-244.

Four Killed in KwaZulu/Natal Since 25 May

MB2705095994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0830 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Durban May 27 SAPA—At least four people have been killed in KwaZulu/Natal since Wednesday, the SA Police Services reported on Friday.

In Tongaat on the North Coast, the bullet-riddled body of an unidentified man was found near a river bridge on Thursday morning.

Mr R Solly, a Sydenham, Durban store owner was stabbed to death on Thursday afternoon, while in Paulpietersburg, far northern Natal, Ms T Kaliswayo, 30, was shot dead in her home.

In Ubombo, Northern Natal Mr Dlozi Gumede was working on a farm with other labourers when they were approached by two men on Wednesday. One fired shots at Mr Gumede and the other attacked him with a panga. Mr Gumede died in hospital.

Nationwide Violence Report for 25 May

MB2605120694

[Editorial Report]

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 0837 on 25 May reports: "gunmen shot dead a 27-year-old police constable based at the Heidelberg police station on Tuesday

night, shortly after he had left the station for home, police said. Police said in a statement two unknown men approached the unidentified policeman in a street and fired three shots with a shotgun, hitting him in the chest....The motive for the killing was unknown and police said the constable's firearm had not been taken.

NATAL

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 0955 GMT on 25 May reports: "One person was shot in the head and killed in Izingolweni, Port Shepstone on Tuesday, the South African Police services reported on Wednesday."

Constitutional Court, Human Rights Legislation Approved

MB2705064794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2138 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] Cape Town May 26 SAPA—Draft legislation to pave the way for the establishment of the Constitutional Court and the Human Rights Commission was approved by cabinet this week, a spokesman for the Ministry of Justice said on Thursday. He said four bills had been submitted to the state law advisers for vetting.

The measures would:

- establish the Judicial Services Commission, the body that would present the president with a list of ten nominees for the Constitutional Court, and set out the framework of the court;
- amend legislation on remuneration and service conditions of judges to bring the Constitutional Court judges into the net;
- establish the Office of Public Protector, as provided by the Constitution; and
- set out how the Human Rights Commission would operate and make the appointment of the commissioners possible.

The spokesman said the bills were presented to cabinet by minister of justice Mr Dullah Omar, who regarded them as "of the utmost importance". He said he was unable to speculate when Parliament would deal with the measures. "Hopefully they will be able to fit it in fairly soon," he said.

Members of the Parliamentary Secretariat said on Thursday morning that none of the standing committees that discuss legislation before it comes up for full debate had been named. They could not say when the committees were likely to sit on the justice department legislation, or on a number of other bills believed to be in the pipeline, including some constitutional amendments, police measures and "one or two education things". "We're just as much in the dark as everyone else," said a staffer. The committees would be able to discuss the legislation as soon as it was tabled.

National Party Reacts to Remarks by 'Lunatic Left'

MB2605081394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2115 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 25 SAPA—The National Party [NP] on Wednesday said the "lunatic left" was just as dangerous as the "lunatic right". The NP's Daryl Swanepoel was reacting to a recent statement by the Azanian Students Movement [Azasm] and threats made by the movement against white teachers in black schools.

Azasm said earlier in the week threatened the lives and safety of white teachers, saying blacks would "re-enact June 16 [student uprising in Soweto] and fight with our bare hands". [sentence as received]

Mr Swanepoel, a member of the provincial legislature and party spokesman for the Johannesburg and Soweto region, said the NP strongly condemned the racist statements of Azasm National Deputy President Kgomotso Modiselle. "Sentiments such as those expressed by Azasm are totally against the will of the people. They are a return to the dark days we all thought were behind us," said Mr Swanepoel. He said it was sad to see there were still people in South Africa who were prepared to sacrifice the futures of young South Africans to fanatical political ideologies. "The NP trusts the government will respond to these threats and destroy the seeds of intimidation and destabilisation before they take root. We all thought that the only bits of racism left in our country were on the lunatic right. Now we find there is a lunatic fringe on the left as well and it is just as dangerous."

South African Press Review for 27 May

MB2705142294

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Mandela's Overtures to White Community—"Two weeks into his Government's term, [Mandela] seems to be bending over backwards to accommodate De Klerk and the NP [National Party] in a manner that has already antagonized many within the ANC in Parliament." So argues political correspondent Kaizer Nyatumba in a commentary published in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 May on page 16. Mandela, the commentary continues, "is so firmly committed to allaying the fears—perceived and real—of whites and the business community that he is in danger of soon finding himself a captive of white South Africa." Nyatumba cites as examples of Mandela's efforts to appeal to the white community his state of the nation address in which he "unveiled remarkably moderate plans" and Mandela's decision to appoint Leon Wessels as deputy chairman of the Constitutional Assembly despite the ANC parliamentary caucus decision to nominate Bridgit Mabandla to the position. The commentary argues that there is now a need for "a voice to the left of the

ANC...in Parliament to remind the new ANC-led government of its responsibility to the black masses." Nyatumba concludes his commentary: "For Mandela's own sake, for the ANC's and indeed the whole country's we must hope our leaders will be able to combine reconciliatory moves with concrete steps, to send a message that the lot of blacks will not stay the same, and that some sacrifices by those who have been beneficiaries of apartheid in the past will have to be made."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

KwaZulu Land Deal—A brief editorial in the Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English on page 28 of its 27 May to 2 June issue keeps alive the recent KwaZulu land transfer. The editorial says that while President Mandela, "master unifier that he is," might have been expected "to play down the seriousness" of the "secret land deal," no one else has "to fall in step." The paper sees the incident as "an early test of the way in which this country will work under the government of national unity. The government, without effective parliamentary opposition, will try and brush aside embarrassing conflicts and...encourage the media to go along with this." "We won't," promises the paper.

NEW NATION

100-Day Reform Program Viewed—"The minutes have started ticking by since President Nelson Mandela announced his 100-day reform programme in Parliament this week," begins the Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 27 May in a page 14 editorial. We "welcome the President's approach in making the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] a 'people-driven' process." "This approach played a critical role in giving a voice to voters' needs and also shaped the programme of action which was pursued by their leaders. It would be tragic if we were to fail like the United States of America did during the presidency of Lyndon Johnson, when the privileged white community proved unwilling to share their material success with people of other races." The South African plan should succeed, however, because it "is aimed at unlocking the

energies of the multitudes who were denied the opportunities given their white counterparts through the country's draconian apartheid laws."

BEELD

Mandela's Parliamentary Address Viewed—"A people-centered community—this was the theme and refrain yesterday of President Nelson Mandela's opening address in Parliament," begins a page 12 editorial in Afrikaans in the Johannesburg BEELD on 25 May. "Freedom and human dignity formed the basis of the vision offered by Mr. Mandela, and the fact that he mentioned the word vision confirms that he is aware of his task—that is, leading through inspiration. If the New South Africa accepts these ideals then a good future awaits the people of this country, and a people-centered community will be established. Each government must have a philosophy, but that alone will not create jobs or feed mouths. The real test will be in the program of action—the practicality of the policies, the management, and the good leadership by government in realizing the above." "Our impression is that President Mandela's approach reflects a reasonable and sound policy."

Country's Admission to OAU 'Positive'—A second editorial on the same page notes that "South Africa's formal admission to the Organization of African Unity is the fulfillment of a dream. This will have a positive influence on the country itself, on southern Africa, as well as in the rest of Africa." "For as long as whites withheld equal rights from their fellow citizens this dream would have been impossible to realize. Africa was often placed in a serious dilemma because of South Africa. The advantages of technical and economic contact often overcame ideological aversion to the 'apartheid regime'. In addition to this Africa was often guilty of worse atrocities than those it accused the 'regime' of. Now that South Africa is allowed to fulfill its rightful role, South Africans should not expect too much, because Africa and the OAU carries very little weight globally. In befriending the rest of Africa, South Africa should not neglect its most valuable friend, the West."

Angola

President Santos Addresses Council of Republic

MB2705162094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1230 GMT 27 May 94

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the opening of the third session of the Council of Republic at the Futungo de Belas Palace in Luanda on 27 May—recorded]

[Text] Distinguished members of the Council of the Republic, between our last meeting and today's, I asked for the distribution of a (report) on the complex peace talks under way in Lusaka, for your information. The government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] are holding peace talks in Lusaka with a view to establishing peace and national reconciliation.

I decided to convene this meeting because, despite the progress that is being observed, there is still a way to go. (You are all aware) of the issues that remain to be discussed. Discussions on these important issues have not been easy. UNITA has been presenting concerns and at times adopting stands which openly go against the country's Constitution. If these positions are accepted, they would disenchant all the Angolan people who believed and continue to believe that it is possible to establish in the country a true multiparty democracy, without setting conditions of ethnical, regional, or racial nature.

Our immediate objective is to achieve a just and lasting peace to end the suffering of the Angolan people. For this reason we have been adopting an open and tolerant stand, which does not senselessly bank on contradictions and misunderstandings but which will on the contrary contribute to draw up our common future here in Angola, within the framework of a patriotic and constructive spirit. Under the present circumstances, we do not think it makes sense to opt for radical solutions that will exclude part of our people—no matter how small that part is—or even some of its representatives from the democratic game or the tasks of reconstruction and national development.

We want to obtain an understanding that will benefit all the Angolan people. We still have very many difficult and delicate issues on the working agenda. They include the situation of the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, the reinstatement of state administration in occupied areas, Jonas Savimbi's status, the role of the Joint Political and Military Commission, and so on.

I am convinced that in view of this reality, the distinguished members of the Council of the Republic will be able to present views and give advice, as has been the case in previous occasions. In your reflections, it is probable that you could have the South African process as a point of reference. The South African process is truly a good example. All the same, it is important to know

that it is a different country, with problems which are also very different from ours. The lessons that the Angolan people can draw from their experience is that all the protagonists of the political process abandoned violence and war as a means of politics. When UNITA decides to embrace this example there will be peace in Angola. There is a need to force UNITA to end the war. This could be done through strong pressure from the international community or through our military or political pressure.

Also with regard to South Africa, I would like to take this opportunity to inform you that our foreign minister will soon meet with the new South African foreign minister to discuss issues of common interest to the two countries. He is not going to request South Africa's participation in the negotiating process between the Angolan Government and UNITA, since this process has already been defined within the framework of the Bicesse Accords. The foreign minister will make the first attempt to establish general foundations for a broad and multifaceted cooperation with mutual benefits.

As you are aware, the past has been characterized by wars of aggression on one side and solidarity on the other. We want to bury all that was negative and validate what was positive, but history must be assumed by all of us. South Africa has obligations toward Angola, resulting from some resolutions of the UN Security Council.

In conclusion, I would also like to inform you that I recently sent a letter to His Excellency President Bill Clinton of the United States. The letter was in reply to his promise of concrete guarantees, within the framework of the United Nations, for a strict implementation of an eventual agreement that could be signed in Lusaka. In the letter, I expressed my desire to consult all opinion sectors in the country to obtain a minimum consensus to allow the government to adopt a decision relating to some of the suggestions of the mediators, in conditions of some political stability.

These are just some of the actions that we are undertaking to achieve peace. It is only in a climate of peace and reconciliation that the government's economic and social program can finally halt the serious crisis facing the country. The program, now in the implementation phase, has received praise from international financial organizations for the courage and realism demonstrated. Thus, we could begin to find a solution to the pressing problems facing our people, by stabilizing the national currency, enhancing the value of our salaries, making investments viable, and resuming economic growth. We have, through concrete actions, to guarantee our people's confidence in the existing institutions and reinstate the authority of the organs of sovereignty at all levels to prevent our newly established democracy to be subverted by the opportunism and ambition of those who place their personal interests above the interests of the people and the nation. I count on your contribution.

I thus declare officially open this third session of the Council of the Republic.

UN Mediator Meets Government, UNITA Negotiators

MB2605125094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 May 94

[Report from Lusaka by correspondent Alves Antonio]

[Text] Good afternoon. At the Lusaka talks between the government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegations, the mediator is searching for alternative solutions. This morning, Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, received in his hotel room in Lusaka the leaders of the two delegations. The meeting lasted some three hours, though nothing has been disclosed about the issues discussed. It is believed the mediator was informed by the negotiators about the meetings they held recently with their respective leaders in Luanda and Huambo. Reliable source believe this morning's meeting adopted the strategy for the resumption of talks interrupted on 20 May. It is also believed that the issues to be dealt with by the government and UNITA negotiators over the next few hours have been outlined.

Meanwhile, we have learned that the government and UNITA delegations this morning held separate meetings to adopt a stand on issues relating to national reconciliation, namely UNITA's participation in the running of the country, the status and security of Jonas Savimbi, and the security of senior UNITA officials. The first steps have been slow, with the government and UNITA negotiators carefully choosing their moves. The process could become clearer as of now, but many things may happen in these unpredictable talks.

Government, UNITA Negotiators Meet Alone in Lusaka

MB2605203494 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 26 May 94

[Report from Lusaka by correspondent Manuel da Conceicao]

[Text] The negotiating teams from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] met here in Lusaka this afternoon, without the presence of the mediators. The meeting dealt with the consultations the delegations conducted with their respective leaderships. It is not yet known what will be discussed tomorrow because the new working program has not yet been concluded. All that is known is that the negotiating teams from the government and UNITA will meet again tomorrow morning. Tomorrow we shall know what the government and UNITA will discuss.

When the talks were interrupted, the negotiating teams were discussing the future of the Voice of Resistance of

the Black Cockerel. The leadership of the UNITA negotiating team returned to Lusaka yesterday afternoon and it has already held an informal meeting with mediator Alioune Blondin Beye.

MPLA Central Committee Ends Session

MB2605093294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] The Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] ended its session yesterday. The Political Bureau [words indistinct] recommendations on the strengthening of the Central Committee's role among militants and sympathizers. The session also discussed Angolan security and made specific recommendations to the government delegation taking part in the Lusaka talks. MPLA spokesman Norberto dos Santos has the details:

[Begin recording] [dos Santos] The Central Committee recommended the Political Bureau to assess the activities of the party in all echelons and to take the necessary steps to strengthen party activities within the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, intermediate structures, and grass roots organizations. So, it is necessary to revamp party activities involving militants, and to increase the flow of information on the political and socioeconomic situation.

[Unidentified Correspondent] We have learned that the MPLA Political Bureau has new members. Would you name them?

[Dos Santos] Of the 12 nominees, comrades Venancio de Moura and Anastacio (da Voca), the first secretary for Huambo Province, have been admitted as permanent members. Comrades Joao (Chippingue), the first secretary for Huila Province; Moxico Province Governor Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade; Benguela Province Governor Paulo Teixeira Jorge; and Carlos Ferreira Pinto, a former first secretary for Moxico Province, have been elected as candidate members. Comrade Carlos Ferreira Pinto has also been elected coordinator of the Discipline and Audit Committee. The Political Bureau now has 21 members, of which 17 are permanent and four are candidate members.

[Correspondent] Angolans are very worried about the Lusaka peace talks. They are also concerned over the Cabinda issue. Would you like to confirm whether a peace accord will be signed on 6 June?

[Dos Santos] The Central Committee session did not discuss dates. No date has been set. The Central Committee has only recommended the government negotiating team to do its best to achieve peace. What the Central Committee discussed was the manner in which we will implement the peace accord. The principal issue is the organization of domestic structures so that the implementation of the peace process does not face the same risks the Bicesse Accord experienced.

[Correspondent] Does that apply to Cabinda?

[Dos Santos] The session heard a report on the situation in Cabinda. As you know, no direct talks have been held. So far only exploratory meetings have taken place. There are several Cabinda factions with whom a government team has held exploratory talks. That is in addition to the meeting held in Paris. The Central Committee recommended the Political Bureau take charge of this issue because one feels that the progress on Cabinda is slow. [end recording]

Cuito Reportedly Under UNITA 'Intense Fire'

MB2705125394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 May 94

[Report by correspondent Abel Abraao in Cuito]

[Text] As we file this report, the city of Cuito is under intense fire. Several people have been killed and others wounded. We are unable to give the number of victims because of the intensity of clashes and shelling. Yet, it is known between last night and dawn today, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola rebels had already fired more than 300 shells of various caliber at the martyred city. As usual, the civil defense, the National Police, and the Angolan Armed Forces have halted the destructive wrath of the men from Jamba. We expect to give other details in our next report.

Lesotho

Government, Police Reach Agreement; Minister Resigns

MB2605161594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1505 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] Maseru May 26 SAPA—Agreement was reached on Thursday between the Lesotho Government and striking police for an increase in a series of police allowances. The agreement however, did not include the 60 per cent salary increase demanded by the striking police.

The parties agreed most of the allowances would be doubled. The risk allowance had been doubled from R50 [rand] to R100, special duty and plainclothes allowance from R25 to R50, and mountain allowance from R17 to R25.

It believed that the leaders of the police strike will reach a compromise agreement with the government following the increased allowances, which will also affect the same categories of officers in the army.

It has been announced that an independent salary commission will be established to review the salary structure for all civil servants.

Meanwhile, Lesotho's natural resources minister, Mr Monyane Moleleki, has resigned, according to an announcement broadcast by Radio Lesotho on

Thursday. Mr Moleleki's department was responsible for the implementation of the Lesotho Highlands water scheme which will provide water to South Africa.

Mr Moleleki fled into neighbouring Orange Free State last week and is now believed to have travelled to Johannesburg.

More on Salary Agreements

MB2605192994 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] The government has reached an agreement with a delegation of police presently on strike for higher salaries that has (?set off) allowances for the same categories of service in the Royal Lesotho Mounted Police and the Royal Lesotho Defense Force will be increased with effect from the 1st of June. [sentence as heard]

This follows negotiations between a government delegation consisting of the honorable minister of home affairs, President Lesao Lehohla; the honorable acting minister of finance and minister of broadcasting and information, Mr. Mpho Malie; and the principal secretary for home affairs, Mr. Abna (Mufase), and a police negotiating team of seven officers. The agreed increases were as follows: (?briefed) allowance from 50 to 100 maloti; special duty plain clothes allowance from 25 to 50 maloti for officers, and from 20 to 40 maloti for junior ranks. Mounted allowance from 17 to 25 maloti for junior ranks and for officers the allowance will remain at 32 maloti. Patrol allowance from 4 maloti to 20 maloti. The allowance for radio operators will be as follows: Grade one from eight to 15 maloti; grade two from 10 to 20 maloti; grade 3 from 12 to 25 maloti. Band allowance from 10 to 20 maloti and land [word indistinct] from 22 to 30 maloti.

The government spokesman said the doors for further negotiations and consultations with the government would remain open. Their meetings could always be arranged in consultation with the government secretary. As far as the demand for overall salary increases were concerned, this matter would be reviewed as soon as the proposed Independent Salary Review Commission has been established.

The democratic Government of Lesotho announced today that an Independent Salary Review Commission would be established to review the salary structure of all civil servants. A government spokesman said that this recommendation was proposed during negotiations between the Lesotho Government ministerial delegation and representatives of the police force over the past few days. The work of the proposed salary review commission will be carried out by professionals from outside the country. Toward this end the government will request assistance from the international donor community to help in the identification of such specialists and their assignment to Lesotho to undertake the work as soon as it is appropriate. It is understood that the work of

mounting such a commission was of such complexity and magnitude that it could take from three to six months to accomplish.

The former minister of natural resources in the government of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Mr. Monyane Moleleki, has resigned. A government spokesman made the announcement this afternoon without giving reasons for the resignation. Mr. Moleleki's resignation from the cabinet was made while he lived outside the country.

Malawi

Coalition Talks Between UDF, Aford Break Down

MB2605205294 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] Talks on forming a coalition government in Malawi after the country's first democratic elections have collapsed.

The talks were held between the victorious Democratic Front, or UDF, of President Bakili Muluzi and the Alliance for Democracy, or Aford, led by Mr. Chakufwa Chihana. Interviewed in Blantyre, Aford's second president, Mr. Peter (Kaleso), said the UDF had failed to meet his party's demands. Mr. (Kaleso) said Aford had demanded that Mr. Chihana be appointed second vice president and, in addition, be in charge of either the foreign or home affairs ministries. Furthermore, Aford wanted seven ministerial portfolios including Justice, Works and Supplies, and Agriculture.

Aford, which won all 33 parliamentary seats in Malawi's northern region during last week's general elections, sought a coalition with UDF which won 84 of the 177 seats in Parliament. The Malawi Congress Party of defeated President Kamuzu Banda won 55 seats, but the UDF said it would not form a coalition with it.

Aford Secretary General Comments

MB2605194694 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 26 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Talks have been continuing between the UDF [United Democratic Front] and Aford [Alliance for Democracy]. Aford won all the seats in northern Malawi, but trailed behind the UDF with 33 to the UDF's 84. They need an alliance to take on the old ruling MCP [Malawi Congress Party] which has 55 seats in the assembly. But there were reports that Aford was unhappy with the three junior ministries that had been offered by Bakili Muluzi. On the line to Malawi, Mary Harper asked Aford's Secretary General Dr. (Meke Mchewa) how the talks were going.

[Begin recording] [(Mchewa)] The talks are going very well, I should say, and that the invitation when offered to Aford for a discussion in Blantyre two days ago, at least,

we—Aford—accepted those [as heard] in the goodwill and spirit in which they were intended.

[Harper] But things don't really seem to be going very well at all. You were offered three ministries by the UDF in the new government and you refused them?

[(Mchewa)] We have not said no to that. That is a position yet which has to be (?briefed) to our president and our president was only briefed yesterday by some members of the delegation, but not the entire team.

[Harper] So, what is it exactly that Aford wants?

[(Mchewa)] No, I think the question must be what is it exactly that the UDF wants. I think that has been our question to them and they are unable to define it.

[Harper] What about the question of ministries? How many would you be satisfied with?

[(Mchewa)] They have a [words indistinct] and they are the ones who formed the government. We know that they have so many [words indistinct] with. We are being invited to be careful and I don't think we can dictate the terms of [words indistinct] to them. That offer was made to us. We should be in a position to say whether or not indeed it does meet the minimum of a decent relationship to occur.

[Harper] Now, what has become of your party leader, Chakufwa Chihana? He seems to have completely disappeared?

[(Mchewa)] Not at all. He is well and alive and doing absolutely well by [words indistinct] and doing at least the normal thing that he has missed doing as a family [words indistinct] productive man in these past few months. [end recording]

Aford Disappointed With Offered Posts

MB2705094194 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 27 May 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] As Malawians celebrate the birth of democracy, a debate is raging about the constitution of the new president's choice of ministers. It had been thought that President Bakili Muluzi, who leads the United Democratic Front [UDF], would have offered some important cabinet posts to Mr. Chakufwa Chihana's Aford [Alliance for Democracy] party who did not do as well as expected in the polls. But so far all the positions have gone only to Mr. Muluzi's UDF party, but the UDF did not secure a working majority in the elections. So, they will have to form a coalition and it had been widely anticipated that this will be with Aford. Mary Gregory asked Aford's secretary for legal and constitutional affairs, Mr. Bazuka Muhango, how the party felt about the cabinet appointments.

[Begin recording] [Muhango] It is very disappointing because the question about the seats we are talking about

was something that was to arise after some negotiations for a coalition had been struck. We made certain demands, that is, the team from Aford made certain demands for a coalition participation. It looks like the UDF government was not interested in a coalition arrangement. They only wanted Aford to participate in government.

[Gregory] What demands did you make?

[Muhango] Well, we did make a demand of eight ministerial seats and we did make preferences taking into account, you know, the real effectiveness of participation in the coalition.

[Gregory] Negotiations between Aford and the UDF broke down on Tuesday [24 May]. So, what are you planning to do next?

[Muhango] We are assembling over the weekend—I am talking about Aford now—in order to reflect on the aftermath of this and a decision will be made when the assembly made up of elected members and the council members of Aford will have to assemble and deliberate on this matter.

[Gregory] There are still three seats vacant in the cabinet that haven't been allocated to anybody. So, if you are offered those three seats, will you accept them and will you be happy with just those three?

[Muhango] Well, I cannot decide for the council meeting, but obviously if you look at the ministries that are (to be) filled, they are [words indistinct] type of ministries with very little consequences on governmental performance, and we think that it's really a joke that [words indistinct] reserving them in order to offer them to Aford. It can only show that they were not seriously [words indistinct] in any coalition arrangement with Aford. It would depend on what the council decides, but my personal feeling is that perhaps Aford would not really enter on an arrangement on the basis of that offer.

[Gregory] So, what solution do you see to this problem?

[Muhango] Well, our view was that given the results of the election the matter would have been resolved by actually getting consultations with all the parties that took part in the election and had some positive results because the split in the vote is such that you really can go across the country and see that each of the major parties have won in one of the regions. So, to avoid the fragmentation of the country, our view is that maybe we should proceed on the basis that we are to reconcile the different sections and regions of the country. Malawi requires to have a kind of a government of national unity, at least for some period. [end recording]

Namibia

President Nujoma on Ties With South Africa, EU
BR2005135094 Brussels LE SOIR in French 20 May 94 p 2

[Interview with President Sam Nujoma by Veronique Kiesel in Brussels; date not given: "On Namibia and the President's Visit to Belgium"]

[Text] [Kiesel] Four years ago, Namibia gained independence and, after winning the elections, you became its first president. What has changed in your country since then?

[Nujoma] The Namibians are free, masters of their fate. They make their own decisions, through the process of parliamentary democracy. Human rights are respected, as is press freedom and freedom of speech, which are protected by law. Before that, people were separated according to their color, their ethnic origin. Today, Namibian children go to school together, all are citizens of the same country. We have striven to establish peace and stability, which are vital to economic development.

[Kiesel] Your government program includes an agrarian reform, the redistribution of land to peasants who were deprived of it. Is this reform not likely to disrupt the good relations which you have succeeded in maintaining with the white minority in your country?

[Nujoma] Namibia was colonized first by the Germans, and 80 percent of arable land is in the hands of the Whites. Now that apartheid no longer exists, and that all Namibians are equal citizens, we need land for some people, but we believe in the virtues of dialogue. The land problem was discussed at the 1991 National Conference, with all the interlocutors, including the Whites. A technical committee then sent a report to the government and to Parliament. Of course, there are some Whites who do not want to share, who support the status quo, but the Constitution guarantees everybody's rights, and we want to ensure that every Namibian can own land. This is a big country, and there is a political will to achieve justice and a decent life for all. I therefore think we will manage to overcome this problem.

[Kiesel] Your big South African neighbor has just changed its face with Nelson Mandela's victory. What wishes do you have for the new South Africa and what are your hopes for Namibia and the rest of the region?

[Nujoma] As citizens, we welcome the new democratic and nonracial South Africa. We hope that there will be no more explosions of violence as there were before the elections, but that instead all South Africans will set to work for the common good.

As for our relations with our big neighbor, we hope that by joining the various regional organizations, and with its high economic standard, it will contribute to the welfare of the whole of southern Africa, and even the

whole continent. At present, our economy is highly dependent on South Africa's economy, because of our historical ties. I think that this can be used in a positive way, now that apartheid is a thing of the past. Together we can be stronger faced with competition from the rest of the world. Let us follow the example of the European Union (EU), we should succeed in creating an African economic community.

[Kiesel] Just a few years ago, you were regarded as a Marxist, guerrilla and now you are developing a free trade economic policy. How do you explain this change?

[Nujoma] I have been called all kinds of names: I was a terrorist, a Communist. In fact, I was primarily a Namibian, a member of the international community, who was fighting for his country's independence against the occupying forces. Today, our enemies have changed: They are called poverty, ignorance, and disease, and we must fight them. Our country has many resources: Uranium, copper, gold, and other metals, but we need education to be able to really exploit this wealth. That is why we opened a university last year, and why we are building many schools and hospitals. This improvement in our society is vital.

[Kiesel] Since the beginning of last year, the port of Walvis Bay, which was always occupied by South Africa, has been returned to Namibia. What are your plans on this subject?

[Nujoma] As you know, Namibia occupies a strategic position in this part of Africa. It provides access to the ocean for enclaved countries like Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, especially in view of the fact that we are working on big highways, like the trans-Kalahari Highway. Walvis Bay is already one of the most efficient ports in the whole of Africa, and, by railroad, it is even

linked with Kenya. The more transport routes there are, the more we will be able to develop trade and business, inside the continent itself.

[Kiesel] With regard to the development of the port, you are in contact with Antwerp.

[Nujoma] Indeed, we went to visit the port of Antwerp on Wednesday morning [18 May] and we have been very impressed by the organization of labor. Moreover, we are very interested in an agreement which would enable us to improve the training of Namibians in this sphere. The Belgian Government has promised us the necessary funds for a training program of this kind.

[Kiesel] Aside from this cooperation agreement, what are the aims of your visit to Belgium?

[Nujoma] Namibia is a product of the international community. My colleagues and I have all experienced exile, especially in Belgium, which is rather like our second home: Two SWAPO [South-west African People's Organization] conferences were held there in 1972 and 1986. From our early days, we were supported here in Belgium by antiapartheid organizations and by trade unions, then by the government. We have very good friends, and this visit is an opportunity to revive the excellent relations between our two countries. Just after our independence, to express our gratitude, I invited King Baudouin to Namibia. He accepted, but unfortunately did not have time to come to see us. Moreover, we came here with proposals for commercial agreements, and plans for joint-ventures between private enterprises.

[Kiesel] What about the European aspect of your visit to Brussels?

[Nujoma] From before we gained our independence, the European Community gave us its support, and it continued afterwards, especially through aid for training. The EU therefore plays a vital role with regard to us, and we want to continue these relations in the most beneficial way.

Cote d'Ivoire

Diplomatic Relations Established With Brunei

AB2705145594 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1900 GMT 26 May 94

[Joint communique issued by Brunei Darussalam and the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire; place and date not given]

[Text] The government of His Majesty the Sultan of Brunei Darussalam, Sultan Bolkiah Hassanah, and the Government of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level effective 25 May. The decision is in line with the two countries' desire to strengthen friendship between their peoples and to foster cooperative relations between their countries on the basis of the principles enshrined in the UN Charter, notably the principles of equality, mutual respect, national sovereignty, and non-interference in the domestic affairs of states.

Ghana

Official: 'War Situation' in Northern Area Over

AB2605145694 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 26 May 94

[Excerpt] The deputy task force commander in charge of administration, Group Captain George Ayitey, has said the war situation in the conflict areas of the Northern Region is over and warned that anybody found taking the law into his or her own hands will be prosecuted. He said the task force is going strictly according to the terms of the state of emergency and that any person who takes up arms against his or her neighbor will be charged with murder. Group Capt. Ayitey was addressing a delegation of the Anglican Church in Tamale who donated food and other items valued at 13.1 million cedis to the task force to assist in resettling the displaced persons. [passage omitted]

Liberia

'Violent Fighting' Breaks Out at ULIMO Headquarters

AB2705142094 Paris AFP in French 1252 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Monrovia, 27 May (AFP)—Violent fighting has broken out since yesterday at Tubmanburg, 60 km north of Monrovia—headquarters of the armed Liberian faction, the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia [ULIMO]—between Mandingos and Krahn, the two ethnic clans within the movement which have been fighting since March. Gerald Van Djik, the World Food Program [WFP] representative in Monrovia, told AFP today that the hostilities broke out when a WFP team

was distributing 81 tonnes of food in the town. He was unable to assess the casualties among the fighters and the civilian population.

Taylor Blames ECOMOG, ULIMO for Attacks on NPFL

AB2505182194 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] Former NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] Government President Charles Gankay Taylor has spoken harshly against the frequent wave of attacks on the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], in the wake of the ongoing peace process. President Taylor said these attacks are heavily concentrated on areas where NPFL has demobilized its forces, particularly in Compound No. 2 in Grand Bassa County. The NPFL leader said his organization is holding ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] responsible for these attacks, because they were present in these areas where the NPFL originally demobilized its forces. He reminded ULIMO and ECOMOG that, under the Charter of the United Nations, peacekeepers are posted to countries where conflicts have gone beyond internal control, requiring the involvement of neutral forces to end the conflicts.

Taylor Discusses Chances for, Threats to Peace

AB2605170394 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1600 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] Former NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government President Mr. Charles Gankay Taylor says Liberia is at a crucial and opportune time for achieving lasting peace provided the courage of removing all obstacles from the Cotonou Agreement is put into place. Speaking during a press conference in Gbarnga today, Mr. Taylor said it is of crucial importance to remove all external threats presently being caused by the LPC [Liberian Peace Council] with the help of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] from the Cotonou peace process in order for disarmament, encampment, and demobilization to commerce.

Mr. Taylor said the LPC and the Nigerian contingent of ECOMOG pose a continuous threat to stability in Liberia. The NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] leader said if Nigeria must remain a part of the peace process in Liberia, Nigerians must shape up or else they will have to ship out. President Taylor said there are some good elements within the Nigerian ECOMOG contingent but Nigerian soldiers with bad peacekeeping records must be withdrawn from Liberia.

The former president reiterated the commitment of the NPFL to the current peace process but warned of the danger plan by AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] commanding General Hezekiah Bowen to unleash a Kigali

situation in Liberia. He cautioned all factions to exercise restraint and follow the South African example in order to restore peace to the people of this country suffering in and out of Liberia.

Radio on Motives Behind 'LPC Mayhem' in Southeast

AB2505181094 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] As havoc and indiscriminate slaughter of civilians continue in the southeast of Liberia, indisputable evidence has emerged that the motives behind the LPC [Liberia Peace Council] mayhem is to depopulate and (?hurt) the entire southeast of the country. LPC fighters are frustrated over failure to gain any substantial support and ground from the Bassa, Kru, Grebo, and even some Krahn citizens in the south and southeast of the country and their unprovoked battle against the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. [sentence as heard] Eyewitnesses say the LPC has unleashed a reign of mayhem on these citizens, because LPC is of the notion that these citizens [are] original supporters of the NPFL.

Political analysts are also of the conviction that the current wave of violence to depopulate the southeast is intended to deplete the area of potential voters, who are all likely to vote for the NPFL in the ensuing general and presidential elections in Liberia this year.

ULIMO General Says ECOMOG Aids Dissidents

AB2705110094 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 26 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] As you probably know, the ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] faction in Liberia is itself bitterly split into warring splinter groups—Alhaji Koromah's section and Roosevelt Johnson's followers. They have been slugging each other off and fighting each other for weeks. Now, General Kamina of Alhaji Koromah's military command has called us up to launch a scathing attack on the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peacekeeping force, and especially the Nigerians. Robin White asked him what his complaint was:

[Begin recording] [Kamina] They have been aiding the dissident group to bring total split into ULIMO forces and to derail the entire peace process.

[White] Why on earth should the Nigerians want to do that?

[Kamina] Sure, they have been promised a lot of things. These guys have told them that they are going toward the diamond mining areas and other areas. This is the Nigerian ECOMOG particularly I'm talking about. Most of them on the ground with the command of General

Togun, they have been promised everything on the ground there; that they are going to get everything, all the wealth and resources.

[White] It does seem most unlikely. I mean ECOMOG and Nigerian troops are there to try and keep the warring factions apart.

[Kamina] I am telling you that they have been aiding and transporting arms and ammunition through everywhere. Through Tubmanburg and along the route side, they are carrying on these dissident forces there, transporting them and derailing the whole peace process. These guys are plenty men. They are having men disguised into ECOMOG uniform, fighting all along [words indistinct] to Tubmanburg.

[White] So is your faction currently losing?

[Kamina] We are not losing. We are determined to fight but we want to register this to the world that the ECOMOG forces, the Nigerian contingent, are on the ground and continue to aid the dissident forces that we are still fighting and we want to tell the world that we will never relent. We will keep fighting this thing here until ECOMOG, the Nigerian contingent is [word indistinct] from that ground totally.

[White] Aren't you just blaming the Nigerians for what after all are your own problems?

[Kamina] I am saying that the Nigerians, particularly wherever they are there is a problem there. Even the LPC [Liberian Peace Council] to see for itself. They have created another group in Charles Taylor area to support the LPC thing. [end recording]

Faction Members' Deaths Stir Collaboration Fears

AB2505214094 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] Monrovia, 25 May (AFP)—Four members of two Liberian armed factions were killed and 12 civilians injured when the lorry they were riding on ran over a mine north of the port town of Buchanan, the Defense Ministry said Wednesday [25 May].

Those killed were a colonel of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) and three guerrillas in a recently emerged faction, the Liberian Peace Council (LPC), ministry spokesman Arthur Dennis said.

The presence of an AFL general staff officer in the company of LPC fighters has stirred up new suspicions that the AFL helped form the new armed movement last September in a bid indirectly to pursue a conflict with Liberia's main armed faction, the National Patriotic Front (NPFL).

But Dennis said "it is not the AFL that sent (the colonel) to the territory. He went to the LPC-controlled area on his own."

The LPC, which currently controls the region on Liberia's central coastline where the truck hit the mine, has declared that the NPFL is its avowed enemy. It is not a party to a peace pact signed in July last year among the NPFL, the AFL and a third faction, the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO).

Dennis said that 10 of the civilians travelling with the fighters when the mine blast occurred Sunday had been taken to hospital in serious condition.

Niger

Rebel Attack on Mining Firm Kills 1, Wounds 3

AB2605144594 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] About 100 rebels riding in five Toyota vehicles attacked Akouta Mining Company last night. According to our correspondent in Agadez who went to the scene of the incident this morning, the attack, which took place at around 2200, was aimed at stealing several of the company's vehicles.

Meanwhile, following the clashes that followed the attack, soldiers of the Niger Armed Forces were able to recover 12 vehicles belonging to the company, ammunition, and rockets. Three persons died in the clashes: one member of the security and defense forces and two rebels. One government soldier was also wounded.

Issoufou Returns From ADB Meeting, Pilgrimage

AB2705084094 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 26 May 94

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mahamadou Issifou returned to Niamey early this afternoon. The head of the Niger Government, who has just finished the pilgrimage to the holy land of Islam, earlier represented our country at the commemorative ceremony of the 30th anniversary of the African Development Bank in Nairobi, Kenya. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

NADECO Urges Abacha To Hand Over Power by 31 May

AB2705150194 Paris AFP in French 1145 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Lagos, 27 May (AFP)—The National Democratic Coalition [NADECO] today renewed its ultimatum to General Sani Abacha to hand over power to the winner of the 12 June 1993 presidential elections by 31 May.

Yoruba Chief Moshood Abiola proclaimed himself winner of the said elections, annulled by President Ibrahim Babangida's military government on the grounds of electoral malpractices.

In a full-page communique published in THE GUARDIAN newspaper, NADECO which is composed of prominent figures, retired Army officers, former ministers and state governors, appealed to Nigerians to boycott the 28 May second round of balloting to elect district delegates to the upcoming constitutional conference. The constitutional conference is scheduled to begin on 27 June in Abuja.

NADECO had earlier called for the boycott of the first round held on 23 May. "It is obvious that the 23 May elections were a big failure," the coalition observed.

"The massive boycott of the ward elections is a expression of defiance for Gen. Abacha's regime," the communique stated. The communique was signed by NADECO Secretary General Ayo Opadokun.

Army Chief Explains Military Return to Power

AB2605204094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] The chief of general staff [CGS], Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, has again explained that the entry of the military into government is not to perpetuate military rule but to save the country from disintegration. Gen. Diya stated this yesterday in Abuja when he received a special message from Pope John Paul II on behalf of the head of state. He stated that the present administration would not relent in its efforts to return the country to democratic rule. The CGS told the envoy that the democratization process had already commenced with the peaceful elections to the Constitutional Conference. He commended the role of the church in the current efforts to shape the political future of the country.

Earlier, the envoy of the pope and ambassador of the Holy See in Nigeria, Dr. (Carlo Maria Gigano), had briefed the CGS on activities to mark the forthcoming International Year of the Family and the International Conference on Development and Population.

Retired Officers Warned Against Attacking Government

AB2605132294 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] The chief of defense staff, Major General Abdul-Salam Abubakar, has expressed concern over the incessant verbal attacks on the government by the retired military officers. Gen. Abubakar made his feelings known yesterday in Owerri at the opening of the fourth national conference of retired Army, Navy, and Air Force officers. Sola Kudaefe reports:

[Begin Kudaefe recording] The chief of defense staff said that it was politically unprofessional for retired officers to attack military institutions and therefore carry away the spirit of esprit de corps they were taught while in service. Gen. Abubakar spoke of the need for them to be

mindful of their public utterances as the general public will tend to believe whatever they said as truth.

Another issue that is of concern to Gen. Abubakar is wearing of military ranks by retired officers involved in partisan politics. He contended that this was a source of embarrassment to the serving officers and therefore called on the conference of the retired Army, Navy, and Air Force officers to offer recommendations on the possibility of disallowing those of them involved in partisan politics from wearing their military ranks. He gave the assurance that the government will always promote their welfare but quickly added that government alone could not do it and called on private sectors to help in this direction.

In his address, the military administrator of Imo State, Navy Captain James Aniko, pledged that his administration will accord priority to the welfare of retired officers and men of the Armed Forces. Navy Capt. Aniko, however, called on the retired officers to offer useful advice and to assist him in his programs.

Earlier, the general secretary of retired officers club, Retired Colonel (Yakubu Anikolasue), called for the harmonization of pensions and gratuities of retired members. [end recording]

Government Denies Troop Withdrawal From Liberia

AB2505183094 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] The Federal Government says it has not commenced the withdrawal of its troops serving with the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peacekeeping operation in Liberia. The director of defense information, Brigadier-General Fred Chijuka, stated this in Lagos, while briefing newsmen. He, however, said government has decided not to increase the number of troops there. Brig.-Gen. Chijuka said the role of ECOMOG could be effectively (?asserted if) some troops expected from other countries are taking over some areas being manned by Nigerian troops.

New Political Party Formed Despite Government Ban

AB2505152094 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 25 May 94

[Excerpts] Lagos, 25 May (AFP)—Politicians in southeastern Nigeria have formed a new party in defiance of a government ban and called on the junta of General Sani Abacha to stand down, press reports said here Wednesday [25 May]. The People's Mandate Party was formed in the city of Enugu last week as an offshoot of the Eastern Mandate Union (EMU) grouping prominent politicians from seven states in the region, the reports said.

In a statement, the group demanded that Abacha relinquish power by June 30 to make way for a sovereign national conference on Nigeria's political future, and said it was "agreeable" to the possible validation of the outcome of a presidential election annulled by a previous military regime last June. That poll, said by international observers to be free and fair, was generally held to have been won by millionaire businessman Moshood Abiola, but then junta chief General Ibrahim Babangida alleged there had been irregularities.

The EMU said it could embark on the organisation of a sovereign national conference and the establishment of a government of national unity with like-minded political organisations elsewhere in the country.

It was not clear whether the new group was affiliated to the recently-formed National Democratic Coalition (NADECO), a pro-democracy movement comprising prominent politicians, retired military officers and ex-political office holders from states in the southwest, southeast and middle belt of the country. NADECO masterminded a boycott Monday in much of Nigeria of the first round of elections to a constitutional conference which the regime plans to organise at the end of June, as part of a plan it has presented to restore civilian rule. [passage omitted]

The EMU, led by former presidential candidate Patrick Dele Cole, also revived old charges that the east of the country has been marginalised within the military and proposed the establishment of regional commands to decentralise the Armed Forces. In 1967-70, Nigeria was wracked by a civil war that ended the secessionist aspirations of the mainly Ibo-peopled east, which tried to form the separate state of Biafra.

Two-Year Fuel Scarcity 'Disappears' in Kano State

AB2705150594 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] The more than two-year fuel scarcity in Kano State has disappeared with all the filling stations in the capital having fuel. The long queues of vehicles witnessed during the fuel crisis have been eliminated, improving the movement of vehicles in the state.

Meanwhile, the military administrator, Colonel Mohamed Wase, has directed the reconstituted task force on the fuel scarcity to report daily to his office on the supply and movement of fuel tankers. During an unscheduled visit to the depot, the administrator directed the task force to discourage touts from besieging the premises of the depot. Col. Mohamed Wase then lifted the order prohibiting the sale of more than 100 naira fuel to motorists.

Senegal

Opposition Leader Cleared of Murder Charges

AB2605145494 Paris AFP in French 1228 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] Dakar, 26 May (AFP)—Abdoulaye Wade, the main Senegalese opposition leader, and his wife Viviane have been acquitted in the murder case involving the killing of Constitutional Council Vice President Babacar Seye on 15 May 1993, the office of the director of public prosecution at the Dakar Appeal Court announced today. The appeal court also acquitted Ousmane Ngom and Abdoulaye Faye, two deputies of the Senegalese Democratic Party of which Abdoulaye Wade is the secretary general. All four were charged with "aiding and abetting murder" on 1 October 1993 but were released on bail.

Togo

Prime Minister Edem Kodjo on New Cabinet

AB2605115494 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600 GMT 26 May 94

[Address by Prime Minister Edem Kodjo in Lome on 25 May—recorded]

[Text] Fellow Togolese and dear countrymen: It is a month since the head of state entrusted me with the duty of forming the first government of the Fourth Republic, and thus to outline and conduct national policy in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution. First and foremost, I would like to thank you once again and to pay you tribute for the courage, determination, and sense of civic duty you have displayed since the beginning of the process to democratize our country and our institutions.

After the 6 and 20 February legislative elections, you entrusted the responsibility of managing national affairs on your behalf to the parliamentary majority comprising the Action Committee for Renewal [CAR] and the Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD]. It is within the framework of this parliamentary majority and, therefore, the victory of yesterday's opposition—your victory—that I was appointed prime minister by the president of the Republic, by virtue of Article 66 of the Constitution which stipulates that the head of state shall appoint the prime minister from within the parliamentary majority.

My sole concern, in accepting this post, was to save this parliamentary majority. My concern was also to give all the chances to the former opposition, together with all the political forces, to accomplish change, which remains the primary objective of the battle we have been waging for three years. We have all realized that beyond our individual personalities and political structures, there is our country Togo and all the Togolese people with their numerous everyday problems and difficulties.

Centering the debate on how to jointly manage the present situation and to downplay our divisions seem to me, today, to be a major priority. It is with the interest of the suffering Togolese people who expect a better tomorrow in mind that I, in my capacity as prime minister, have just formed a government under the terms of the Constitution. I shall submit to parliament the joint government program agreed upon by the CAR and the UTD and leave it to each of the deputies, as representatives of the people, to study and decide on it.

The problems which our country has to cope with are many and urgent. We must ensure that there is genuine national reconciliation by extending a brotherly hand to all. It is to this end that the CAR and the UTD accepted the idea of a government of national union proposed by the head of state.

We must also settle, once and for all, the problem of our countrymen who are still living as refugees outside the country, as well as the problem of displaced persons within the country. We must ensure the regular payment of salaries of workers and pensions of the retired.

We must stop the continuing deterioration of the economic situation of the state and enterprises which are faced with very great difficulties and adopt adequate measures that will help to keep under control the negative effects of the devaluation of the CFA franc on our economy and on the purchasing power of Togolese. We must create conditions that will allow women traders and the informal sector to recover their former dynamism. We must find solutions to the specific problems of our farmers and the rural areas in general. We must find appropriate measures to end the current malfunctioning of our schools and university—the University of Benin—and to restore hope in the youth by securing a more promising future for them.

At the political level, we must rapidly give the democratic opposition a legal statute to enable it to exist legally, to fully play its constitutional role, and to work toward the return of all politicians into politics, regardless of their political leanings, through fruitful, open, and brotherly dialogue. We must adopt as early as possible the organic laws that will govern the institutions that are indispensable for the setting up of a law-abiding state and adopt measures for the law to be in the service of all. We must see to the reinforcement of public security and promote freedom of opinion, meeting, and association. In this regard, we must lay particular emphasis on the media code. Last, one of the major concerns of the government that I will lead will be that of sound and equitable management of state media in the service of pluralism, democracy, and development.

Fellow Togolese and dear countrymen, I would like to call you to witness and to reaffirm to you my indestructible attachment to the common objective of change that we have set for ourselves. I reaffirm before the entire Togolese people my willingness to base government action on the common parliamentary majority program

with openness and readiness to cooperate with all. We must avoid every kind of sectarianism by resolutely putting ourselves at the service of the entire Togolese people because national interests must override partisan considerations. I appeal for the union of all democratic forces and all people of goodwill so that we can consolidate our efforts in order to respond to the strong desire for change expressed by all Togolese. The broad-based government of national union will strive tirelessly for the attainment of its objectives which are national reconciliation, economic redress, and social integration.

This government is perhaps not the one we would have wished to form but the delay in its formation and the suffering of the people have forced us to form it. It must set down to work and to try to safeguard the future. With outstretched arms, I hope that the appeal that I have just launched will be heeded by all political forces desirous of contributing to the redress of our country Togo. On my part, I can assure you that I will ensure that Togo is governed to the best of its interests.

Long live democratic change. Long live Togo.

National Assembly Meets, Draws Up New Timetable

AB2605133494 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] The National Assembly met at the Palais des Congres today at 1530. The deputies examined and adopted the 30 March and 5 April session reports. They also drew up a new working timetable. According to this timetable, the proceedings which will be devoted to examining the standing orders, will take place from 0800 to 1300 from 31 May to 3 June with a 30-minute break at 1100. The day of 30 May will be used for administrative procedures. Actual business resumes on 3 June.

Kodjo's Party 'Satisfied' With Cabinet Composition

AB2605204594 Paris AFP in French 1551 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] Lome, 26 May (AFP)—Togolese Prime Minister Edem Kodjo's party, the Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD], today expressed its "satisfaction" at the formation of the new government on 25 May. The UTD holds three out of the 19 ministerial posts. In a communique, it reaffirmed that it belonged to the "parliamentary majority" which is made up of six UTD and 34 Action Committee for Renewal [CAR] parliamentarians.

The CAR has fallen out with Prime Minister Edem Kodjo and refused to join the cabinet. It rejects the premier's claim of belonging to the "parliamentary majority."

In addition to the three UTD ministers, the new cabinet includes eight "independent" parliamentarians and eight ministers who are close allies of President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The UTD implicitly called on CAR to rescind its decision saying the first priority now was to "fill the political vacuum and put an end to country's social and economic ruin." The party was pleased that it was an open government, in which "the people are broadly represented by ministers chosen on the basis of competence and efficiency."

Just as Premier Edem Kodjo stated yesterday, the UTD also expressed its determination to implement the government policy formulated in collaboration with the CAR.

CAR Leader Criticizes Kodjo's Appointments

AB2605132594 Paris AFP in French 0028 GMT 26 May 94

[Excerpt] Lome, 26 May (AFP)—Togo's main opposition leader, Yaovi Agboyibor of the Action Committee for Renewal [CAR], in an interview with AFP yesterday evening, "expressed regret" that Togolese Prime Minister Edem Kodjo "continues to deceive the people by claiming to belong to the parliamentary majority." Mr. Kodjo has formed a government in which he has attributed eight out of the 19 ministerial posts to President Gnassingbe Eyadema's supporters; eight to "independent" candidates, and only three to members of the Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD], his own party.

The opposition CAR and UTD which formed a coalition to contest the elections and which won last February's legislative elections—the CAR won 34 out of 78 parliamentary seats and the UTD won six—had agreed to propose Mr. Agboyibor for the post of prime minister but to the general surprise, General Eyadema on 23 April appointed Mr. Kodjo to form a new government. Edem Kodjo, a former dignitary of Eyadema's regime and an opposition member "boycotted" by his former political "friends," has since his appointment been trying to form his government team. "Mr. Kodjo knows very well that he intends to rely on another presidential majority to govern the country, as reflected in the composition of the government," Mr. Agboyibor said.

Earlier in the evening, the prime minister told AFP that the new government he has just formed is "an interim government." He further said that "if the CAR decides to join the government, there will be a cabinet reshuffle to enable it to take the portfolios due it." [passage omitted]

Agboyibor Questions Kodjo's Stance

LD2605183894 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] The reaction of Mr. Agboyibor to the new Togolese Government has not been slow in coming. The leader of the Action Committee for Renewal [CAR] said today that Edem Kodjo can no longer say that he is part of the opposition to General Eyadema.

[Begin recording] [Agboyibor] In many of his statements, in particular his introduction to the presentation of his government, Mr. Edem Kodjo continues to refer to the Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD] - CAR parliamentary majority. But it is difficult to know whether he really believes in this majority, because, if that were the case, he should behave consistently. This means that, once we told him that for clearly defined reasons our party, the CAR, cannot join his government, he should have drawn the correct conclusion and refrained from forming a government.

He cannot say, in spite of this refusal, well, I am forming this government with the Rally of Togolese People [RPT]. This act is an act of rupture with the UDT-CAR parliamentary majority.

[Unidentified Correspondent] So if Mr. Kodjo remains in the government, he only wants to ally himself with the RPT?

[Agboyibor] We have seen this. In a government where the RPT has more than 60 percent of the ministries, while Kodjo has scarcely 9 or 10 percent, it is more than partnership, it is an alliance. [end recording]

Eyadema Appoints Presidency Secretary General

AB2605183994 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] By a decree signed by the President of the Republic, Mr. Koffi Panou, chief editor, grade 1, step 1, has been appointed secretary general to the Presidency of the Republic.

Exiled Opposition Activist Dies in Benin

AB2605210094 Paris AFP in French 1545 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] Cotonou, 26 May (AFP)—Bertin Kangni Foli, an exiled Togolese opposition activist suspected of having led the holdup attempt on an armored bank vehicle in Lome on 13 May, died in a Cotonou hospital on 20 May, morgue officials disclosed today.

He was formerly a journalist but left Togo in September 1992. He is said to be a close ally of Gilchrist Olympio, the radical Togolese opposition leader in exile.

On 25 May, the Togolese Government accused him of having masterminded the 13 May holdup on an armored Central Bank of West African States van. The assailants fled, unable to lay their hands on the 10 billion CFA francs the van was carrying. A police officer was killed during the holdup, and, according to Togolese authorities, Mr. Foli was wounded.

A source at the Cotonou hospital told AFP Mr. Foli was admitted on the night of 13 May following "a road accident" but died a week later. The source did not state the nature of Mr. Foli's wounds. According to reports from other hospital sources, Mr. Foli had previously gone to a private clinic to be treated for "gunshot wounds" and registered under a fake name, but due to the seriousness of his condition, he was transferred to the hospital.

Some Togolese people claiming to be Mr. Foli's relatives this morning transferred the body from the Cotonou hospital to a private morgue while awaiting burial.

They said their "relative" was a victim of an "attack" in Lome on 13 May but managed to flee to Benin.

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